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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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HOWARD GOULD INDIGNANT

OVER THE INVASION OF THE NIAGARA IN HIS ABSENCE.

He Writes a Letter to the Yacht Racing Association Protesting Against Its Action—It Was a Discourtesy to the Owner of a Foreign Vessel—The Changes Suggested Have Been Made, Though They Were Not Needed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Following is the text of the letter addressed by Mr. Howard Gould, the owner of the yacht Niagara, to the Council of the Yacht Racing Association, in regard to the action of the association's committee last Summer in making an examination of the yacht in Mr. Gould's absence and without his having been notified of the committee's intention:

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON,
Sept. 26, 1896.

To the Council of the Yacht Racing Association:

Gentlemen: The yachting season of 1896 is now at an end, and we are returning to my home in America, but before departing from England I feel it my duty to send you this communication. I had hoped all Summer to receive a letter from your association which would have made this communication unnecessary.

My yacht Niagara, which has two small water tanks of thirty gallons each for the ordinary supply of the crew, was in 1895 measured by one of the official measurers of the Yacht Racing Association for a racing certificate, and entered in the races of that year, sailing some fifty or more. These tanks were constructed by Herreshoff, in accordance with the original plan of the vessel, solely for the abovementioned purpose. The manner in which the tanks were constructed was visible to the eye, known to many of the members of your association, and was no secret. The Niagara was in a like manner measured in 1896. These tanks were not altered. After the race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, May 22, 1896, in my absence, without any previous communication with me, without any notice to me—although such notice could easily have been given—and without any prior knowledge on my part, a committee of your association suddenly boarded the Niagara and made certain examinations. Notice of this visit was made to me five days later, in the following letter from the Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association:

The Notice to Mr. Gould.

Yacht Racing Association,
24 Sussex Gardens,
HYDE PARK, London, W., May 27, 1896.

Dear Sir: A report was made to the council of the Yacht Racing Association that your yacht, Niagara, was fitted with a tank under the seat on each side of the cabin, and that these were connected by a pipe so as to make it possible by merely turning a cock, to run water from one tank into the other, and thus use them as shifting water ballast, which might be advantageous in certain cases.

Three members of the council were in consequence requested to inspect the tanks, which they did immediately after the race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club on May 22, and in your abscence were afforded every facility by Capt. Barr.

The members of the council do not wish to convey any idea on their part that the tanks were used for the purpose indicated. On the contrary, their impression is the other way. But I am requested to suggest, in order to place the matter beyond suspicion, that it is desirable to make impracticable the run of the water from one tank to the other, which could readily be done by a small alteration in the pipes.

I should be glad to hear, for the information of the council, that this will be done at once. DIXON KEMP.

I repeat that this communication was the first notice I had from the Yacht Racing Association of this extraordinary action on their part. I was never informed who constituted the committee, who failed even to leave their names with my sailing master. I answered this communication on June 2, expressing my sense of the discourtesy shown and implied by such procedure. My answer follows, which was not to my knowledge included in the correspondence given out to the press:

Mr. Gould's Answer.

HARWICH, June 2, 1896, Niagara.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of May 27 regarding the Niagara's water tanks. I greatly regret not having had the courtesy of notification of the intended visit of the committee, as it would have afforded me much pleasure to be present and personally show them over the yacht, but I am pleased to hear from you that the investigation was satisfactory. Any report that the tanks were used for shifting water ballast is absolutely false, and upon reading the Yacht Racing Association's rules carefully I fail to see that they in any way conflict with them.

However, for the sake of harmony I am willing to make any change to meet the approval of the council, providing such change shall not increase the weight to be carried. As it is, she races with every possible pound of weight out of her, and I do not wish any alteration that would make her any heavier. In order that the question cannot again arise, kindly let me know exactly how the council suggests making the change and still leave three days' water-carrying capacity for the needs of the crew in making passages. Yours, very truly,
HOWARD GOULD.

I append herewith the reply to the above:
Yacht Racing Association, 24 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.:

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 2 was placed before the committee of the Yacht Racing Association Council yesterday. I am directed to state that the committee received with satisfaction your assurances that you will carry out their suggestions. These suggestions are that the pipes and cocks connecting the water tanks under the sofas be removed at once, and that a separate supply pipe service be provided for each tank. This change will involve about ten pounds additional weight. When these are carried out please cause Mr. A. R. Payne to be informed of the same, and he will inspect the tanks and make a formal report that the suggestions of the committee of the Yacht Racing Association's Council have been complied with. I am, faithfully yours,
DIXON KEMP.

Mr. Gould Is Indignant.

Had I been communicated with prior to this discourteous and unusual visit I would gladly have established the following facts: First, that the Niagara was measured with her water tanks empty; second, that the water in the tanks had never been used, and was not used in any instance, as shifting ballast, and, thirdly, that it was impracticable to make advantageous use of the tanks for such a purpose had I desired to do so, and the report that "the tanks were connected by a pipe so as to make it possible by merely turning a cock to run the water from one tank into the other, and thus use them as shifting water ballast, which might be advantageous in certain cases," conveyed an unjust reflection, and it is not true that advantageous use of the tanks for such a purpose could be made.

My objection is not to the fact that the examination of the tanks was made, but to the mode of proceeding adopted. Despite this action on the part of your committee, and to prevent further unjust suspicion and in the interest of harmony, I made certain alterations in severing the pipe connection between the tanks, much to the discomfort of the crew, lessening thereby their water supply. I am surprised that I never received any explanation of the course pursued in boarding the yacht without communicating with me, although I characterized such action as discourteous at the time. In the absence of such explanation or disavowal on the part of the Yacht Racing Association, I consider the course pursued not only discourteous, but personally offensive and essentially destructive of the amicable relations which lie at the very foundation of the existence of international contests of this character, which should be founded upon gentlemanly intercourse, fair and open dealing and high and scrupulous honor.

Certainly, self-respecting yachtsmen of other countries will not hereafter voluntarily subject themselves to similar treatment if the course pursued toward me is held and declared by the Yacht Racing Association to be according to its ideas of what is proper, fair, and just. As the matter has received so much publicity, I am sending a copy of this communication to the press. Faithfully yours,
HOWARD GOULD.

DIAMOND THIEVES ARRESTED.

Caught After Stealing a Stud from a Broadway Jewelry Store.

A couple of well-dressed men entered Gattle's jewelry store, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, early last night, and asked to be shown some diamond studs. The salesman placed a tray containing assorted sizes of diamond studs before the men, who spent considerable time examining the stones.

Manager Henry M. Levy, who was standing near the counter, did not like the manner in which the men handled the studs, nor did he agree with the criticisms that were made about the settings. He became suspicious, and, waiting upon the men himself, asked them what kind of a stud they wanted. One of them replied: "I guess there are none here that will suit us." When the man said this he touched his companion on the shoulder, and they left the store.

In rearranging the tray the salesman noticed that a large diamond stud was missing. The manager hastened out, and described the men to Special Officer John Enright of the Metropolitan Hotel.

Enright and Mr. Levy visited several saloons on Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh Street and Thirtieth Street. In a saloon on the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue the men were found, sitting at a table with a companion.

Immediately the two thieves caught sight of Mr. Levy they bolted through a side door and ran up Sixth Avenue toward Thirty-third Street. A crowd followed, yelling "Stop, thief!" and a policeman who was by chance standing in front of the Standard Theatre tripped up one of the men while Officer Enright captured the other. The third man disappeared.

The prisoners were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they gave their names as James Murphy, an engraver, twenty-seven years of age, and Herbert Roberts, a printer, residing at 1,092 Third Avenue. Murphy refused to give his address.

When searched at the station house a pawn ticket was found upon Murphy for a pair of diamond studs which had been pledged for $20 with Charles Lang, a pawnbroker, 688 Sixth Avenue, yesterday.

HEROIC RESCUE AT A FIRE.

Taken from a Third Story Window by a Fireman.

A fire started in the basement bakeroom of George Gruhn's bakery, at 2,365 Third Avenue, yesterday morning. It had reached the top floor of the building, a four-story structure, before the firemen arrived.

Fireman Thomas Corrigan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 was the hero of a brave rescue. Frederick Thompson, a man weighing over 200 pounds, had tried to climb out of a fourth-story window on to the roof of an adjoining three-story building. He was overcome by the smoke, and hung half way out of the window.

Corrigan stepped from the roof of the three-story building to the top lintel on the third story of the burning building, and, clinging with one hand to the narrow window ledge, pulled Thompson, then unconscious, out of the window with the other hand, and passed the weighty form over to Fireman Lutz, who stood on the roof.

The crowd that witnessed the thrilling scene sent up a great cheer for Corrigan. Thompson was carried to the Harlem Hospital, where he soon regained consciousness. He was not seriously injured. The fire's damage amounted to $3,500.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR ILL.

Child That Was Born to Her on Thursday Died.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been sick at her home, 840 Fifth Avenue, was said last night to be decidedly improved.

Mrs. Astor was removed from Rhinebeck, where Mr. Astor has a Summer home, to this city two weeks ago. She gave birth to a child on Thursday, which died.

Mr. Astor is with her. Some members of the family are still in Newport.

The Successor of Satolli.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—Archbishop Martinelli, who will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States, is expected to arrive in New-York next Friday, on board the Campania. The arrangements for his reception include the presence of Dr. Rooker, secretary of the delegation in Washington, and Mgr. Sharatti, the auditor. They will go to New-York next Thursday, as the guests of Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Rooker will probably go down the bay on a revenue cutter, and meet the Campania. The new Delegate and the Committee of Escort are expected to leave New-York Saturday morning for Washington.

WORKING OF RAINES LAW

AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE TELLS OF ITS RESULTS.

No Reduction but Big Increase in the Revenues to New-York City, While the Number of Drinking Places Are Less—New-York Receives More than She Pays for the First Time in History of State Taxation.

Senator Raines has sent forth a statement to the residents and taxpayers of this city concerning the workng of the law that bears his name. He says:

"It has seemed to me that it would not be out of place, now that the record is made up, to submit a statement in regard to the actual results of the liquor tax law in the City of New-York. In my remarks advocating the passage of this law I asked my fellow-Senators to support it as being a measure for the relief of the overburdened taxpayers of the State; a measure in the interest of temperance, and which, whatever its defects may be, is, taken as a whole, for the best interests of the people, whose welfare is the supreme law.'

"In the same speech I estimated that 25,658 places in the State of New-York would pay a tax on the average of $400 each, amounting in all to $10,263,200. On the 1st of August there had been 27,072 tax certificates issued, and the amount collected was a little more than $10,500,000.

"It was contended on the one hand that there would be no reduction of the number of places selling liquor in the City of New-York, and on the other, with equal inconsistency, that there would be a reduction in her revenues.

"The figures I present for consideration are those to Aug. 1, 1896, and are given in comparison with those of 1895 under the old license system.

"In 1895 there were in the City of New-York:

Licensed hotels	283
Licensed saloons and other places selling liquor to be drunk on the premises	8,749
Licensed to sell liquor not to be drunk on premises, as stores and druggists	1,086
Total number of licenses	10,118
The income derived from these licenses was	$1,790,530.00
The expenses of the Excise Commissioners were	134,290.27
Leaving a net income to the City of New-York in 1896 under the Raines law of	$1,656,239.73

Number of Tax Certificates.

"Up to the 1st of August, 1896, the number of tax certificates issued to places selling liquor to be drunk on the premises in the City of New-York were 6,497; the number issued to storekeepers and druggists was 813; total number of certificates issued, 7,310. The total amount received for such certificates was $4,857,918.25.

"It will be seen that while there was a reduction in the number of places authorized to traffic in liquor of 2,808, or 27 per cent., there was an increase in net revenue of $3,201,678.52. Some people are pleased to call this an increase of taxation on the City of New-York. The attention of such people is respectfully called to the fact that if this be a tax, it is not one that is paid by the consumer, for so far as my observation goes, the price of a glass of beer has not been advanced.

"By the law, one-third of this revenue, which is $1,619,306.08, has been paid into the State Treasury, while $3,238,612.17 has been paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York. This sum is nearly double the amount New-York City received in 1895 under the old law, and there would appear to be no reason why the great charities of the City of New-York should not receive more money this year than they did last year.

New-York City Benefited.

"You have noted the fact that $1,619,306.08 of the amount collected in the City of New-York has been paid into the State Treasury and there credited to the reduction of the State taxation, and the inquiry arises: Has not New-York, as was claimed by some metropolitan papers would be the case, been robbed of that amount for the benefit of the rural districts? I answer, No. On the contrary, for the first time in the history of State taxation, New-York receives more than she pays in.

"The net amount paid into the State Treasury under the liquor tax law from the whole State is $3,500,000. Under the last apportionment by the State Assessors, which has just been made, New-York City pays 46.382 per cent. of the direct tax; consequently there is a direct benefit to the City of New-York of that per cent. of the total amount paid into the State Treasury for liquor taxes, which are applied to reduce State taxation. The amount of this fund credited to New-York is $1,633,370, which is $14,063.92 more than she pays the State under the liquor tax law. So that New-York City receives from the amount, paid into her local treasury direct and through the reduction of her State taxes this sum of $4,871,282.17, which is $14,063.92 more than the total amount collected for liquor taxes within her boundaries.

Who Has Been Robbed?

"Will the opponents of the liquor tax law now tell us who has been robbed? It certainly is not the City of New-York.

"The results given above can be but slightly varied during this year, for the reason that the cancellation of certificates will about equal the number issued.

"I commend these statistics to the careful consideration of the voters and taxpayers of the City of New-York, because the Democratic Party in its platform has declared itself in favor of a repeal of this law, and it is to be presumed that this means a return to the iniquitous measure in force prior to March 23, 1896.

"While there is now no possible chance that the Democratic Party, or that part of it which was represented at Buffalo, will be able to control the next Legislature and Governor, which would be necessary to bring about the repeal proposed, yet it should be borne in mind that by obtaining a majority of the Assembly, that party would be enabled to prevent any amendments to the law which would not meet the approval of Tammany Hall, and by withholding appropriations to prevent, in a great degree, the execution of the law itself. Do the voters and taxpayers of the City of New-York desire such a result? If they do not, they have it in their power by the election of Republican members of Assembly to preserve this statute, which is so clearly for the best interests even of the City of New-York."

MORRISON CANNOT BE REMOVED

The Governor Is Powerless—Extent of the Rensselaer Shortage.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The removal of County Treasurer Morrison of Rensselaer has not been requested of Gov. Morton. There have been rumors that the Governor has been asked to act. Anticipating that such a request might be made, the Governor had requested his legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, to look up the law upon the subject. Until the time when the last Statutory Revision Commission codified the general laws, there was a law which allowed the Governor to remove a County Treasurer upon charges, after a hearing. For some reason or other, this power, which had been vested in the Governor for many years, was dropped out of the law of the State as a result of the codification.

Mr. Lincoln finds that the Governor has no jurisdiction now over the office of a County Treasurer, except to make an appointment to fill a vacancy.

It has been suggested that an easy way to secure a vacancy in the office of the Treasurer of Rensselaer is to require County Treasurer Morrison to file a new bond. If he fails to do this within twenty days, the office can be declared vacant. A vacancy would also result should conviction follow after proceedings in the courts, but it is thought this course would consume too much time.

It was suggested at the Executive Department to-day that Mr. Morrison, as a way out of the difficulty, could resign as County Treasurer. Then the Governor could appoint a successor, to serve until Jan. 1 next.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Rensselaer County Supervisors this afternoon adopted a resolution requiring the County Treasurer, George H. Morrison, to give an additional bond of $100,000 within twenty days. In event of a failure to give the required bond, the office will be declared vacant.

From an examination of the books of the County Treasurer it is found that there should be in the neighborhood of $250,000 to the county's credit. The Finance Committee of the Supervisors is engaged in an examination of the accounts, and it is expected that a report will be presented at the meeting of the Supervisors Friday.

Lewis E. Griffith has been engaged by the county to assist in the prosecution, and Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany has been engaged as counsel for Mr. Morrison.

BARNES HAS ASPIRATIONS.

Hopes to Become Superintendent of Insurance Under Black.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., is quietly laying pipe for the office of Superintendent of Insurance, now held by James F. Pierce, and which was at one time held by his father, William Barnes, Sr.

Mr. Pierce's term will expire next February, and Mr. Barnes is building his hope on the election of Mr. Black as Governor.

Mr. Barnes, it will be remembered, deserted Superintendent Aldridge at Saratoga and threw his delegates to Black. Mr. Barnes, it is said, has the backing of Mr. Platt, and this will insure his confirmation by the Senate if his name shall be sent in by the Governor.

Since the Saratoga Convention Mr. Barnes has not been free from troubles, the chief one being to keep down the list of Republican candidates in his district who, if nominated and elected, might be charged to his account on the political ledger. To-day he was instrumental in the overthrow of Arthur L. Andrews of this city, who was promised the nomination for Supreme Court Justice, and secured the nomination of Emory A. Chase of Catskill, Greene County.

TRIED TO KILL A FAMILY.

A Texas Man Shot All Convenient Relatives of His Wife.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 29.—James Isaac Newton last night walked into the house of his father-in-law, Thomas L. Lyons, with a pistol in his hand and commenced shooting. Lyons was shot in the head, receiving a flesh wound. Mrs. Thomas L. Lyons, his wife, aged sixty, was shot in the right cheek, through the left arm, and through the left hand, and Thomas W. Lyons, a son, aged thirty, was shot through the left side of the neck. The wounds of the son and the old lady will probably result fatally.

Newton married a daughter of Thomas L. Lyons fifteen years ago, but in July last Mrs. Newton left her husband on account of bad treatment. He kidnapped their nine-year-old daughter last week, and when the wife refused to give him clothes for the child he became enraged. Mrs. Newton was not present.

Newton was disarmed by young Lyons after the latter had been shot, and was held until the officers arrived.

Toronto Suicide a Cornell Student.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A photograph of the man who committed suicide at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, was received to-day by Chief of Police Conley. It proved that the suicide, who registered as H. Nanta, was not F. H. Wanzer of this city. The moment the Chief saw the photograph he recognized the face as being that of Jacob De Haam, a Cornell student. This identification is positive. Little is known of De Haam. He has a brother who is an instructor in the Johns Hopkins University.

Fishing Disasters of a Year.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—A summary of the fishery disasters during the year ended with the present month shows that seventy-four lives have been lost, as compared with an average of ninety-nine for the last twenty-two years. Many of the men left wives and children who were dependent upon their earnings. The number of vessels lost is thirteen, which is less than last year. The tonnage was 823 65-100; valuation, $60,000; insurance, $46,648.

The John Stetson Will Case.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—In the Supreme Court to-day Charles H. Pattee, executor of the will of the late John Stetson, filed a motion that the appeal of Mrs. Ada (Richmond) Stetson from the decree of the Probate Court allowing the will be dismissed, upon the ground that she is not the widow of the late John Stetson, and is not therefore aggrieved by the decree. The motion will be heard later.

Ex-Judge Robertson Better.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Ex-Judge William H. Robertson, who is ill at his home here, passed a restful night, and is somewhat improved to-day. It is thought he will recover.

ENTIRE EAST STORM-SWEPT

RAIN AND HIGH WINDS FROM MISSISSIPPI TO OCEAN.

Weather Bureau Takes Unusual Precaution—Rockets and Searchlights from the Forecaster's Eyrie to Warn Shipping—The Storm Bowled up the Coast from the Gulf to Meet a Sixty-Mile Blow from the Lakes.

A furious wind, accompanied by heavy rain, swept this city last night, and it is likely to continue with unabated force for some hours to-day.

The same storm prevails throughout all the States east of the Mississippi River. Over all this section the wind is blowing from forty to sixty miles an hour, and in the storm centre, which was in the neighborhood of Detroit, Mich., at 8 o'clock last night, it reached the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

The storm was threatening all day yesterday, but the first intimation that a hurricane was approaching came in the shape of a dispatch from the Washington Weather Bureau, in the afternoon, to Local Forecaster Dunn, directing him to hoist storm signals on the Weather Bureau tower, and warn shipping that it would be dangerous to leave port.

Mr. Dunn learned later that the approaching storm had been in the Gulf of Mexico for several days. Yesterday morning it began to move rapidly north, increasing in energy as it advanced, and accompanied by heavy rains. At Cincinnati more than two inches of rain fell.

The storm was due in this region some time last night, but it switched off in an inland direction and joined a hurricane that was sweeping southeast from the lake regions. Its greatest severity exists in the lake regions, over the Ohio Valley, through the Eastern States, and to a considerable distance out on the ocean.

Mr. Dunn had his full force of clerks at the Weather Bureau office last night, the severity of the storm demanding that all possible precautions should be taken to warn shipping of the dangerous conditions.

For the first time in the history of the New-York Weather Bureau a flash light was employed for storm-signal purposes. In addition to this, rockets were fired at frequent intervals from the tower, to attract the attention of mariners to the red light burning in the tower, as a signal of danger.

The fury of the storm crippled all wires south of Philadelphia, and also some of the Western wires. The Western Union Company could not ascertain the extent of the damage up to 2 o'clock this morning.

FIERCE STORMS AT SEA.

Incoming Vessels Report Gales, Lost Topmasts and Sails.

Incoming vessels continue to bring reports of storms at sea. All that arrived yesterday experienced gales, while some suffered damage.

The British steamship Aloedene, from Hamburg, ran into a strong, westerly gale Sept. 23, and was boarded by a huge sea, which swept the whole length of the vessel. It smashed the jollyboat, badly damaged the lifeboat, shattered the engine room skylight, broke the ventilators, flooded the galleys, and did minor damage about the decks.

The Italian bark Harrington, on Sept. 23, in the Gulf Stream, was struck by a gale from the north-northeast, which lasted fourteen hours. She lost some sails and had others split.

The British bark Strathmuir, on the same date, was hove to under bare poles for two hours. She lost and split several sails. She reported speaking the bark Highland Glen, which signaled that she had lost sails and had bulkworks stove. The Highland Glen subsequently arrived at Sandy Hook.

The British schooner Arthur M. Gibson, from Quebec, arrived via Hell Gate. She reported losing her foretopmast during a heavy north-northwest wind off Prince Edward Island.

MURDER BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Kentucky Elopers Shed Human Blood Before Pledging Their Vows.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—J. H. Winfrey, Jr., and Miss Sallie Weatherly were married a few miles out from Somerville, Tenn., late last night, and an hour thereafter the bridegroom was lodged in jail on a charge of murder.

The wedding was the result of an elopement, and the murder was committed in furtherance of the young man's desperate resolve to secure the girl against all rivals. The victim was an uncle of the girl.

Miss Weatherly and Louis Burton were engaged to be married Oct. 6, and last night Burton called upon his affianced bride. Later Winfrey, who was an old suitor, also called, and soon thereafter Burton left. Very soon after he had gone, the girl rushed into her mother's room with a hasty farewell, explaining that she and Winfrey were going to run off and marry. The mother attempted to restrain her, but in vain, and as the girl fled she called to Peter Crawford, the girl's uncle. Crawford was in the yard, and intercepted the couple at the gate. A moment later Winfrey fired two shots from a pistol through Crawford's heart. He and the girl jumped into a waiting buggy and dashed away in the darkness. The Sheriff and a posse took the trail at once, but failed to locate them until after the marriage ceremony had been performed.

First Colored "Fellow" Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Dr. W. E. Dubois, colored, who was graduated from Harvard College several years ago, and who studied in the German universities, has been appointed to a Fellowship in Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the first one of his race to hold such a position in this university. He will be an assistant to Dr. Samuel Lindsay in sociology. Dr. Dubois will not be considered a member of the Faculty, and will not lecture at college. His work will be among the colored population of Philadelphia. He will make a house-to-house investigation of the colored settlements, giving to the university authorities the results of his observations.

Superintendent Aldridge Ill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29.—George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works is ill and confined to his bed at his home in this city.

GREAT CYCLONE IN GEORGIA.

Many Persons Killed in Savannah, Ga.—Heavy Property Loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29.—Seven lives lost and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah from 11:30 A. M. until 12:15 P. M. to-day.

The loss of life and damage to property outside of the city may be greater than now known.

Hardly a house in this city escaped without more or less damage, though there are few comparatively total wrecks.

Shipping in the harbor suffered severely.

Reports from Brunswick, Ga., state that the storm was very severe there and at adjacent points.

A number of lives were lost, and the property loss will exceed a million.

It is feared great loss of life has been caused in the country districts.

MUCH DAMAGE AT BALTIMORE.

Ships Stranded in the Streets and Basements Flooded.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—A severe southeast hurricane struck this city at 11 o'clock to-night. Houses were unroofed, wires prostrated, windows smashed, and sign boards blown from their fastenings.

The high wind forced the water in the harbor up into the streets, and almost the entire northern water front is submerged. Several schooners that were tied up at Pratt Street wharf broke from their moorings, and are resting in the middle of Pratt Street. The lower floors and cellars of warehouses were flooded.

The storm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, arrived almost simultaneously with the closing of the theatres. Several street car lines were tied up because of damaged trolley wires, and the many belated passengers were drenched while seeking places of shelter or transferring to the more fortunate car lines.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports at midnight that its wires are down in all directions.

Lives Lost at Temple, Penn.

TEMPLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—The cast-house of the Temple Furnace was blown down to-night by the fierce gale. Two men were killed.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH BEATEN.

It Is Held that He Was Not Inventor of a Telephone Transmitter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered a decision in the case of Daniel Drawbaugh, who was refused patents for certain alleged new improvements in telephone transmitters.

The decision was written by Chief Justice Alvey, and affirms the decree of the Commissioner of Patents. The case was divided into two parts and argued before the court last November. The decision was withheld because of the application of Mr. Drawbaugh to Congress for relief. This application was withdrawn by Mr. Drawbaugh, whose petitions for patents were filed in 1883 and 1884.

The Court of Appeals held that Mr. Drawbaugh never was the inventor of the transmitter.

Would Succeed Himself with Pleasure

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Adjutant Gen. McAlpin is a receptive candidate for reappointment as Adjutant General on the next Governor's staff. There has been published within the past few weeks statements that Gen. McAlpin was not a candidate to succeed himself when his term expires, with the ending of the term of Gov. Morton, on Jan. 1 next. The General returned to-day from the mountains, where he had been spending a few weeks since the close of the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill. When his attention was called to the published statements, he said: "I would feel greatly honored should the incoming Republican Governor ask me to succeed myself as Adjutant General, and would accept the office for two years more with pleasure."

Fingers Blown Off by a Cracker.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 29.—During the celebration attending the raising of a Bryan and Sewall banner here to-night, William Butts and Alfred Holmes were injured by the premature explosion of a cannon cracker. Butts will lose a part of his right hand, and Holmes two fingers from his right hand.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are heavy rains, southerly gales, winds shifting to westerly in afternoon.

The tropical storm has moved northward with great energy, and is now central over Virginia. A secondary depression has developed rapidly in the lake region, central over Southern Michigan. Very heavy rains are reported from the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lake region. Southeasterly gales are reported as far north as New-York, but winds continue light to brisk on the New-England coast.

The weather has cleared generally throughout the Southern States, and fair weather prevails to the west of the Mississippi.

It is much cooler from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf coast, and slightly cooler in the Northwest. It is warmer in the Southwest, and over the lower lake region, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The indications are that the storm now central over Virginia will move northward, causing dangerous gales on the New-England and the Middle Atlantic coasts and in the lake region Wednesday.

Heavy rains are likely to occur from New-England westward to the lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated in the Southern States, clearing weather for the Upper Mississippi Valley, and fair weather to the west of the Mississippi Wednesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	63	60	63
6 A. M.	64	59	63
9 A. M.	66	60	64
12 M.	69	63	66
4 P. M.	70	65	68
6 P. M.	69	64	67
9 P. M.	69	66	67
12 P. M.	55	65	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 253 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65⅝
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1895	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

BRYAN TAMMANY'S GUEST

The Wigwam Crowded to Hear the Boy Orator.

LARGE MEETINGS HELD OUTSIDE

The Effort Too Much for the Candidate and He Nearly Collapsed at the Labor Stand.

BIG CROWDS LISTEN IN THE RAIN

Several Stands in Union Square and Neighboring Streets—Some of the Scenes and Incidents.

William J. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for President, was the guest of the Tammany braves at their Wigwam last night.

His speech there, made under circumstances which tried his strength to the utmost, was almost too much for him, and when he left the hall, which had been packed to suffocation and badly ventilated, he was so nearly exhausted that he suffered a momentary collapse. For the first time since he began his campaigning he was unable to make a speech.

This happened when he was taken to the labor meeting, which had been waiting for him. It was several minutes before he was able to bow his acknowledgments to the crowd, and then was taken away.

A Great Demonstration.

The visit of Mr. Bryan to the Tammany Wigwam was the occasion for a demonstration in Fourteenth Street and the neighboring corners by the Tammany men. The old and long trusted chiefs of the tribe were not on hand, to be sure, because they have refused to be led by a boy chief from the West, who does not believe in the traditions for which they have long fought, but the young braves rallied under the call of those who are left, and made a demonstration.

Mr. Bryan spoke in the Wigwam, and Arthur Sewall, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, was beside him. Tammany made such a demonstration as it could to welcome its candidate. It was the first time a Presidential candidate had entered the hall during a campaign for more than a quarter of a century, and efforts were made to turn out a crowd.

It Was a Big Crowd.

Fireworks were sent into the sky, which was black with rain-soaked clouds. Brass bands paraded, and awoke cheers from all directions. Nine platforms at convenient places, from which speakers of more or less prominence proclaimed the doctrines of Bryan and his platform, were features of the evening.

The crowd which responded to all these attractions within and without the hall was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. While the Wigwam meeting was in progress it began to rain, and this interfered with the magnitude of the demonstration which followed it.

Bryan Said Few New Things.

John W. Keller presided at the principal meeting, and the speakers besides Mr. Bryan included Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, George Fred Williams, the Popocratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and former Judge McMahon of Oneida County.

Mr. Bryan's speech was of the "Boy Orator" sort. He spoke without notes, and because the crowd, which had no seats except in the galleries, was a bit restless, because of the commotion in the streets below, the bombs, the bands, and the cheering which could be distinctly heard, it was with manifest effort.

His speech had few new things in it. He defended his platform as he did in Brooklyn last week, by references to the one on which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1861. He pleaded for free silver. He made the usual inferences to the "monopolies," to the "syndicates," and the foreign nations," of which he said he wants to be independent in determining the financial policy of the Government.

A Slight Variation.

He varied his programme slightly by making some allusions to those Democrats who have refused to give him their support, and after speaking of the desertions in this State, brought loud applause by expressing the hope that the men "who have received whatever notoriety they possess" from their desertion of their party feel grateful to the Republicans just now for their kindly wards.

Mr. Bryan's speech was a little less than an hour's duration. About half of it was taken up with assertions as to the benefits to come to the country under the free coinage of silver.

He had a most enthusiastic reception. When he first came in sight, escorted by Senator "Tom" Grady, and accompanied by Mr. Sewall and George Fred Williams, the crowd cheered for a little more than seven minutes so fiercely that the band in the gallery was completely drowned out. His speech was interrupted frequently with lively rounds of cheers.

Listened to No One Else.

The other speakers had a harder time in making themselves heard than did Mr. Bryan. Many went out when Bryan ended, and no one could hear a word that Mr. Sewall said. He was formally presented by Mr. Keller, but confusion reigned during the two or three minutes that the Vice Presidential candidate was on his feet.

Senator Blackburn's powerful lungs did not still the commotion until he had spoken ten or fifteen minutes. His speech was chiefly a repetition of the one he made in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week.

George Fred Williams held the attention of such of the crowd as was in the hall when he was presented. He spoke for half an hour, beginning with some history of the time of Andrew Jackson. He came to more recent history toward the close, and ended by comparing Bryan with Lincoln, Jefferson, and Jackson.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting which endorsed the Chicago and Buffalo platforms and Bryan and Sewall.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England did not hear Mr. Bryan's speech. A box had been reserved for his party, but by the time they arrived it was unaccessible.

Lord Russell, Lady Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood, and the other ladies and gentlemen were escorted up the rear staircase to the anteroom back of the platform and there they were introduced to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall, and George Fred Williams. When Lord Russell saw the densely packed platform he decided not to attend the meeting, and left with Lady Russell, who is timid of large crowds. Sir Frank Lockwood and a few other members of the party, including two ladies, were shown to seats on the platform. They withdrew as soon as Mr. Bryan had finished talking.

One of the features of the out-of-door part of the demonstration was a meeting addressed by working men from a platform in Union Square. It was here that Mr. Bryan found himself too much exhausted to speak after his effort in the wigwam.

Bryan Leaves the City.

Mr. Bryan said good-bye to what he called "the enemy's country" during the night, taking a train southward at a little after midnight. Before he went he said he was feeling in good spirits, and had not suffered seriously from the exertions which had interfered with a part of his evening's programme. It chanced that Bourke Cockran, who made answer to Bryan's speech of acceptance was aboard the train on which the Boy Orator departed. The Sound-Money Orator sent his card to the Boy Orator just as the train was leaving.

THE WIGWAM CROWDED.

Probably Four Thousand Gathered to Hear the Democratic Candidate Talk.

People began to collect in front of Tammany Hall before 5 o'clock. An hour later the jam began in earnest. It was with the greatest difficulty that even those who were in charge of the meeting and those who wore badges that the police had been instructed to recognize, could get in.

By 6 o'clock the reception room to the right of the main entrance was crowded with women and their escorts. Daniel M. Donegan, Tammany's Wiskinskie, escorted them up the stone staircase that runs up behind Tony Pastor's Theatre and crosses its stage and reaches a little anteroom in the rear of the platform of the Wigwam's main hall. In this way the women were enabled to get seated before the real rush began.

The hall was quite elaborately decorated. The platform had been extended on each side to the rows of boxes, and over it were festoons of flags and badly painted portraits of Bryan and Sewall.

The main doors were opened soon after 6:15 o'clock, and the hall apparently filled up in four minutes. Then the doors were closed and only opened from time to time as the crowd in the hall settled itself and made room for others. By 6:30 o'clock it was next to impossible to get in, even with privileged tickets. The dash for seats and standing room when the doors were first opened was a wild rush for places. The platform got clogged very early, as people welled up the rear staircase. Bayne's Band almost got lost in the shuffle, but finally succeeded in extricating itself from the crowd and locating in the rear balcony.

Four Thousand in the Hall.

There were no chairs or other seats on the main floor, and the people stood packed completely together. Looking from the platform one could see nothing but faces. It was estimated that the number that succeeded in gaining admission was 4,000.

Just before 7 o'clock the band began a patriotic medley. Small American flags had been distributed to all comers, and they waved them aloft and swung them to the tune of "Columbia." The cheering kept at this, and was kept up at intervals all the evening. The boxes were filled almost wholly with women.

In the dense crowd on the platform were O'Donovan Rossa, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, F. C. Schraub, the Popocratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Nelson Smith, and Assemblyman John Delmour. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood sat in one of the boxes with Mrs. John C. Sheehan. With Mrs. Sheehan was her father, Mr. Muihall of Buffalo.

Mr. Muihall is a ruddy-faced man, with white hair. The crowd had been watching that row of boxes for the arrival of Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and his party. Some one thought Mr. Muihall was the distinguished jurist and cried out:

"Hurray for Lord Russell!"

The band took the cue and struck up "God Save the Queen."

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky came in with Congressman Walsh and took a front seat on the platform. At first he was not recognized. Some one in the crowd soon recognized him, however, and shouted:

"What's the matter with Blackburn?"

"Come off your perch, Blackburn, and give us a speech."

The band played "Dixie." The crowd yelled. Mr. Blackburn got up and bowed several times.

Waiting for the Opening.

During the long wait the crowd amused itself in various ways. A number of Brooklyn women had volunteered their services as singers. They were located in the gallery, and they sang the "American Marseillaise," the song which was suppressed by the Popocrats' National Committee because it was too strong even for that body. William Sulzer had sent copies of this song to be distributed in the hall, but wiser counsel prevented this from being done. The frontispiece of the song was printed in red ink, and there was a cross, with Bryan's portrait at the top of it, and a crown of thorns at the crossarms. The singing attracted but little attention.

The crowd began to ask questions and answer them.

"What's the matter with Mark Hanna?" demanded a man in the gallery. The hooting, hissing, and boo-hooing lasted a full minute.

Debut of John W. Keller.

John C. Sheehan was observed to come on the stage at 7:50 o'clock and whisper to John W. Keller, who was to preside. Mr. Keller nodded and began to make his way to the front of the stage. Mr. Keller was about to make his Tammany début. That he was unfamiliar with Tammany audiences was plain, for he wore a dress suit. It was the only one in sight. It is not good form for Tammany Chairmen to wear dress suits. No one can remember when it was done before. But the crowd overlooked it when Mr. Keller made his speech. Thomas S. Brennan, Chairman of the Ratification Committee, called the meeting to order, with several heavy blows of a mallet, which was used as a gavel, and introduced Mr. Keller.

After thanking the audience Mr. Keller said:

"As a Democrat I know of no greater honor than to preside at a meeting of Tammany Hall. I know of no greater honor than to preside at a meeting composed of the wage-earners of the country.

"When work is plenty and wages are plenty men are willing to leave politics to politicians. But when wages are scarce and work is scarce, the wage-earner wants to know what the remedy is for the situation, and if he puts the question to the gold-standard politicians, they tell him to have faith and be saved.

"If he asks a Democrat what the trouble is he will be told that it is the contraction of the currency, and that the remedy is free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The trouble with our gold friends is that they have contracted the monopoly habit."

THE PLATFORM READ.

Tammany Easily Accepts the Principles and Candidates of State and Nation.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Keller announced that John B. McGoldrick would read the resolutions of the meeting. As Mr. McGoldrick unrolled the resolutions, a man in the gallery cried out:

"Oh, move their adoption and let it go."

There was laughter at this, but Mr. McGoldrick was not disconcerted, and read the new enunciation of Tammany doctrines, as follows:

"The Democracy of New-York City, in mass meeting assembled at Tammany Hall, to the Democracy of the Nation sends greeting and assures the friends of popular government throughout the land that in the contest now being waged for the vindication of the rights of the people, the Democrats of the metropolis are united and enthusiastic in support of the principles and policies declared at and by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

"We cheerfully indorse the nominations there made, of William J. Bryan for the Presidency and Arthur Sewall for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and pledge to the candidates our united and unswerving support, believing their election essential to the maintenance of Democratic principles and popular government and conservative of the best interests of the Republic.

"We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, so that there may be restored to the people the money of the Constitution and the double standard, for the measuring of all values, of which our citizens were stealthily and craftily deprived in 1873.

"We believe that in the restoration of silver to its legitimate office as standard coin, its bullion value will be so enhanced by the demand created by its free and unlimited coinage that no difficulty will be experienced in maintaining silver at a parity with other standard money, and so we denounce as false and malicious the statements so frequently made by our opponents that free coinage means a dollar of less value than 100 cents.

"We believe that silver should be on a parity with gold, but recognize the economic truth that international bimetallism can never be accomplished until some one of the great powers of the earth takes the initiative.

"We believe that this great country with its unlimited resources is sufficiently powerful to take the first step, and therefore contend that independent action upon the part of the United States in placing both metals upon such a parity will be but the forerunner to similar action by the other great powers, and in support of this contention we refer to the recently published letter of Prince Bismarck, the great Chancellor of the German Empire, an unquestioned authority on political science.

"We unequivocally ratify the platform of principles adopted and promulgated by the National Democratic Convention. The policies to which the party is therein pledged are all sustained by sound Democratic doctrine and aim at such an administration of the Government of the Nation as will restore the political equality of all our citizens as against the domination of any and every element now enjoying and exercising undue and therefore unjust privileges.

"We heartily indorse the platform of the Democratic State Convention recently held in Buffalo and invite the co-operation in its support of every citizen opposed to the iniquities of the Raines Liquor Law, the waste and extravagance of the State administration, and the violation of every principle of home rule as defiantly manifested through the enactments of the last Republican Legislature discriminating against Democratic officials and localities.

"We indorse the nominations of Wilbur F. Porter for Governor, Frederick C. Schraub for Lieutenant Governor, and Robert C. Titus for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. The candidates are Democrats possessing the confidence of their fellow-citizens. They are men of high character and commanding abilities. They are devoted to the public welfare, and their election will give to the public service officials of integrity and experience who may be trusted to advance and protect the public interests.

"The weak physical condition of all and the insanity of some of the political prisoners recently discharged from the penal institutions of Great Britain manifest such brutal, vindictive, and barbarous treatment as challenges and merits the condemnation of every friend of humanity regardless of race, creed, and political distinctions. We urge that the National Administration immediately inquire into the treatment accorded such American citizens convicted of political offenses as still remain confined in British prisons, to the end that the atrocities developed in the case of men released may not be repeated or continued to the physical and mental ruin of the men yet imprisoned, if the earnest and determined protest of our Government can prevent.

"The National Administration should take prompt steps to investigate the reported imprisonment and the butchery of non-combatant American citizens in Cuba and, if the facts warrant it, demand immediate redress."

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Greeted with a Great Outburst of Cheers—Hisses for Harrison and Cleveland.

After the resolutions had been read the way was cleared for the entrance of Mr. Bryan. With Senator Grady, he pushed his way from the little anteroom on to the platform. He was recognized immediately. Mr. Sewall and George Fred Williams followed right behind. The roar of applause shook the building.

The people in the galleries were all on their feet in an instant. Thousands of small flags were waved. The noise was terrific. Bryan and Sewall stood together on the edge of the platform. Their pose suggested a campaign picture.

Mr. Bryan looked as happy as a schoolboy taking a prize. He was neatly groomed and wore a black frock coat. The cheering kept up with steady enthusiasm for five minutes. It did not come in waves, but in a steady prolonged roar. Men in the audience acted as though bereft of their senses.

The applause quieted suddenly once when the big flag that was draped over the entrance to the platform fell from its fastenings. Luckily it did not strike the near-by gas jets. Had it ignited there might have been a more serious and different story to tell.

Several times during the prolonged applause Mr. Bryan tried to secure order, but it was between seven and eight minutes from the time he made his appearance until he could begin his speech. It was doubtless the most enthusiastic reception in point of duration ever given to a man in Tammany Hall, but Mr. Bryan is the first Presidential candidate that ever spoke at a ratification meeting in the Wigwam.

Mr. Bryan's voice was husky at first, but it soon became clearer. His speech follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I thank the Tammany Society for the privilege which it has afforded me of speaking to the people assembled here. I acknowledge the value of an organization like this—great, compact, ready to do effective service in any cause which the society espouses. I am sure the Tammany Society is in dead earnest in its efforts to give its support, not only to the Chicago ticket, but to the Chicago platform, upon which the ticket stands. [Applause.]

"The Tammany Society is compelled by its constitution to celebrate the Fourth of July, and upon that day it is directed by its organic law to have read, in the presence of those assembled, the Declaration of American Independence. [Great applause.]

"I was in this hall once before. It was on the Fourth of July, when I was permitted to take part in one of those celebrations. And I am not surprised that an organization which reads every year the Declaration of American Independence gives enthusiastic support to a platform which declares for commercial independence.

Hisses for Harrison.

"I am glad to defend our principles in New-York City, and I am glad that every day adds to the number of those, in the City of New-York, who give allegiance to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform, and I have such confidence in the justice of our cause that I believe that every day from now until election day will add to the number of supporters of free coinage at sixteen to one. [Applause.]

"Before addressing myself to the paramount issue of the campaign, I desire first to read the language used here in this city by the ex-President of the United States, the Hon. Benjamin Harrison. [Hisses.] I quote his words because words coming from so high a Republican source ought to be considered, even if you cannot agree with them. Let me read you what he said:

"'In my opinion, there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important and vital than the question they have raised of protecting the power and duty of the National Courts and National Executive. The defense of the Constitution and of the liberty of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the President's power to send troops of the United States into any State without the call or consent of the Governor, is an important and leading issue in this campaign.'

"My friends, I call your attention to the fact that ex-President Harrison asserts that our platform raises a question which puts our Constitutional Government in danger. If that were true we might well turn from a discussion of any other question to consider anything which menaces the continuation of Constitutional government. There is nothing in the Chicago platform that menaces Constitutional government. There is nothing in the Chicago platform that would make the Executive of the United States feeble in enforcing all the laws of the Nation; and there is nothing in that platform that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I challenge you to read that platform and find in that platform a single sentence that justifies the language used by the ex-President. Our criticism of the Supreme Court is not one bit stronger than that contained in the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860; and anything that I have ever said has not been any stronger than that used by Abraham Lincoln, both before and after his election. There is nothing that has been said in platforms or candidates that justifies the assertion that the Democratic Party is not in favor of a sound Constitutional Government, or that it is in favor of a policy of interference with the preservation of law and order. I shall go further. If Mr. Harrison wants to raise the question of the survival of our Government, I am willing to meet him on that proposition. [Applause.]

What Bryan Would Do.

"My friends, in so far as Republicans and former Democrats have criticised my action as a menace to law and order, I want to say to you that their fear is not that, as an executive, I might be lax in the enforcement of law. Their fear is that, as an executive, I would not respect persons. [Applause.] Who is it that is so afraid the law will not be enforced? [A voice: "Hanna."] Those who are most fearful that there will be a lax enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if law was enforced. [Applause.]

"The very persons who are afraid that law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated law with impunity so long. [Applause.] If Mr. Harrison was to debate the question of the survival of our institutions, I will tell him that the great trusts of the country which are supporting the Republican ticket are a greater menace to our Government than anything else we have ever had. [Cheers.] [A voice: "Give it to 'em."] The Coal Trust sends its representatives to this city by every fireside and exact tribute from those who use its warmth. The Oil Trust sends its representatives to collect tribute from those who use oil.

"The various trusts of this country, by their representatives, are collecting tribute from the people, and when we protest against it, they call us disturbers of the peace and Anarchists. [Cheers.] I am opposed to the trusts. [Great cheering.] As an executive, I would use what power I have to drive every trust out of existence. [Loud cheering. A voice: "I believe you'll do it."] And if the laws as at present existing are not sufficient to meet this evil, if elected I will recommend such laws as will. [Great applause. A voice: "We know you will."] If the Constitution of the United States is so construed as to prevent any interference with the operation of the trusts, I shall recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as will permit of the punishment of these men. [Applause.]

An Attack on Depew.

"I undertand that a citizen of this State—Hon. Chauncey Depew [groans and hisses]—also thinks my election would be dangerous to the country. [Laughter.] There is some consolation in having Mr. Depew against me and that is: if elected he will not come down and tell me that as he helped to elect me he wants me to get off that plank that declares in favor of arbitration of differences between railroads and employés. [Great cheering. A voice: "That's it!" and "Hit him again!"]

"There is one advantage which I shall derive from his opposition. If I am elected he will not come down to Washington and, on the ground that he has elected me, ask me to use Executive influence against that bill that passed the House which is attempting to protect people from Government by injunction. [Loud applause.] My friends, there is one great consolation that I find in the opponents that have arrayed themselves against me—that, not having their support in the campaign, I do not have their domination after the campaign is over. [Yells.]

On the Financial Question.

"My friends, our platform has declared that the paramount issue of this campaign is the money question. And I believe that it is true, because upon the result of this election will turn the financial policy of this country. If the gold standard is a good thing, then we ought to keep it, whether other nations want us to keep it or not. If it is a bad thing, we ought to get rid of it no matter how much other nations want us to keep it. [A voice: "We'll get rid of it."] The Republican Party does not say that the gold standard is a good thing. The Republican Party expressly declares that bimetallism is better than a gold standard, because the Republican platform pledges the Republican Party to substitute the double standard for the gold standard. It is a positive emphatic declaration that the double standard is desirable in preference to the single gold standard.

"That is the platform, and after declaring bimetallism desirable, it asserts that we must delay its advantages until those advantages are brought to us by other nations. It proposes to surrender the right of legislation over this country and transfer legislative power from Washington to the seat of one or more of the foreign nations. [Cries of "Never!"]

"My friends, no foreign nation has ever adopted such a policy as the Republican Party asks us to adopt. No foreign party has ever gone before the country with such a proposition as the Republican Party now presents. So far as I know, no statesman in a foreign land has ever agitated a policy that will make the people of his nation dependent upon the decision of the people of some other nation than his own. [Applause.] It has been left to free America to set the example of a National party proposing to surrender the right of self-government and bind its people to the will of foreign powers. [Applause.]

Tammany Hisses Cleveland.

"My friends, I quote you what the Republican candidate said only five years ago of the President of the United States. I quote you the language in which the Republican candidate denounced the policy of Cleveland. [Loud hisses and deep groans.] And yet the Republican Convention has declared in favor of continuing it. [Applause.] Mr McKinley said in 1891 that the present President of the United States wanted to make money scarce and therefore dear. And now he stands upon a platform which indorses the process and promises to carry it out and make money scarce, and therefore dear. [Groans and hisses.] He said in 1891 that the present President wanted to make money the master and everything else the servant. And yet he stands upon a platform that carries out the present policy and makes money the master and everything else the servant.

"We support our cause not only by the imaginings of people who refuse to hear wisdom; we support our position in the language of the very men to whom you look for instruction. I notice that the Republican papers are always suggesting that at our meetings certain prominent Democrats are noticeably absent. My friends, those Democrats who have received whatever notoriety they have from the people whom they have now betrayed must feel grateful to the Republican press for a kind word. [Applause.] If we shall miss in this campaign those to whom the people have given distinction we may have the consolation of knowing that the people in this campaign will give distinction to Democrats who are still Democrats. [Applause.]

Warning Against Financiers.

"My friends, it seems to me that in the presence of the proposition made by the Republican platform, the people of this country ought to be awake to the danger before them. What do you find? You find that a few financiers are able to control the amount of gold, and by sending it out of the country are able to run down stocks and reap a rich profit, and then by bringing it back again, are able to raise stocks and make a rich profit again. We find that our financial system has been turned over to the stock gamblers, and that these men measure the prosperity of the country, not by the happiness of the people, but by the stock market. [Applause.]

"My friends, you cannot trust the financial wisdom of your stock market, manipulated as it is in time of peace, nor their patriotism in time of war. [Applause.] After the President of the United States had run his financial policy until these manipulators of the market were slobbering over him with praise at every opportunity, the moment he asserted an American foreign policy these patrons and favorites deserted him, and he had to look to the sturdy yeomanry of this country to stand by his foreign policy. [Applause.] I assert that with the present gold standard this Nation is not only unable to have a financial policy which suits the American people, but it is unable to have a foreign policy such as the American people desire to have and have a right to have. [Applause.] Just so long as our money is controlled by a few financiers, who use the scarcity of it or the plenty of it to run the stock market, just so long we shall barter National honor, just so long we shall stand in the attitude of servile dependents for foreign pity and foreign compassion. [Applause.]

Some Questions Propounded.

"Let me suggest three or four questions for you to submit to your opponents. Ask them if they believe that with gold alone we can prevent a fall of prices, and if so, have them state to you where in the world they are going to find gold to replenish our currency and make our system of currency keep pace with man's earnings. If they tell you that the free coinage of silver will not increase the price of silver, ask them why it was when India suspended free coinage the price of silver fell. Ask them why it was when you suspended the purchase of silver under the Sherman law the price of silver fell.

"Ask them why it was that when we enacted the Sherman law in 1890, increasing the amount of silver purchased by the Government, silver bullion went up to $1.21. In an agricultural report from his department, Secretary Rusk declared that, as silver went up, wheat and other products of the farm had gone up, and that we could expect good times as the result of the use of silver. Ask them why it is they insist upon ignoring all history and are blind to all reason; why it is they repudiate the very laws of finance, and that primary law of all laws of trade, the law of supply and demand. [Applause.]

"I respect the Republican who stands openly and above board for the Republican ticket. But I shall not attempt to describe the feelings which I entertain toward those who, having failed to control the Democratic Party, seek still to claim a Democratic name; who, having failed to control the organization, have started out with a new organization which they call a truer Democratic organization. [Applause and hisses.] If we are right in our contention, if we are right in the platform which we put forth, then we are entitled not only to your enthusiastic individual support, but we are entitled to all the work you can do as missionaries out among your companions and friends. [Great applause.]"

Mr. Bryan, at the conclusion of his speech, looked tired and pale. He was interrupted several times. Here are some of the remarks that were shouted at him from the gallery:

"Hit him again, old man," when a reference was made to monopolists.

"He's got his orders from Hanna," when a reference was made to Dr. Depew.

"Mark Hanna," when Mr. Bryan asked who was afraid that the law would be enforced.

"Hey, there, Abraham Lincoln. You're a good one."

"You're all right; we'll make you President."

The shouting, cheering, and playing of bands constantly annoyed Mr. Bryan. Once he had to stop and wait until one of the outside bands got through playing. He left the Wigwam immediately after his speech.

THE CROWD WENT OUT.

Few Staid to Hear Blackburn of Kentucky and George Fred Williams.

While the audience was still cheering for Bryan, Arthur Sewall was introduced. The cheers and applause were kept up. He spoke about ten words, but they could not be heard at all. Then he bowed, and, after shaking hands with Mr. Keller and a few others around him, left the platform.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky was the next speaker. He was greeted with cheers and started to speak, but the crowd, which had now started to pour out of the building, made so much noise that it was impossible to hear the speaker ten feet away. Mr. Blackburn struggled manfully to make himself heard, while half of the crowd either cheered, yelled, or made itself generally noisy by shouting to the other half to sit down.

Blackburn Tries to Talk.

In ten minutes at least half of the audience had left the building, and even after that there was a shuffling and scraping of departing feet that almost drowned the speaker's voice. When those nearest to Mr. Blackburn were finally able to catch the gist of his speech, it was learned that he was repeating substantially the same arguments he used in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last week.

He again spoke of the desertion from Bryan of prominent Democrats in New-York. "But," he said, "there are desertions on both sides. The Republicans are as far from being solid as the Democrats, and as long as we can trade a Grover Cleveland for a Teller and a Carlisle for a Jones of Nevada, I do not feel disheartened."

Mr. Blackburn made more emphatic than he did in Brooklyn, if possible, his promise that Mr. Bryan would put this country on a silver basis without waiting for an act of Congress to establish free coinage of silver.

"The President," said he, "may direct the Secretary of the Treasury on the 5th of March to say to the holder of the bonds, 'back up your pushcart to the Treasury vault and we will pay you, but we will pay you in shining silver dollars.'"

George Fred Williams Speaks.

George Fred Williams, Popocratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, followed Mr. Blackburn. He was cheered loudly. He said that this was not the first time the people of this country had had to contend with the money power. He told his hearers not to think the efforts of Tammany were passing unnoticed in this campaign. The influence of Tammany was being felt all over the country. The stand taken by Tammany had done much to encourage the Democrats of Massachusetts.

A mention of the Populists was greeted with loud cheering and applause. "The Populists," said Mr. Williams, "were once Democrats. Many of them were driven out of the party by those leaders who now call themselves 'honest-money Democrats.' The Populists have come back to the Democratic Party, to the party to which they naturally belong in this campaign."

Further along in his speech Mr. Williams referred to the United States Supreme Court and said that the Democrats wanted Judges who were "in sympathy with the common people."

After Mr. Williams concluded his speech, there were calls for "Sulzer" and "Grady," but Chairman Keller said they were not present. Ex-Judge McMahon of Oneida County was on hand, and made a speech. He took occasion to predict that the Electoral vote of New-York would be given to Mr. Bryan. There were calls for other speakers when Mr. McMahon ended, but none responded. The meeting then adjourned.

MR. BRYAN COLLAPSES.

A Huge Crowd to Greet Him on the Plaza, but He Was Unable to More than Bow.

Seldom in the history of the city has there been a larger crowd in Union Square than was congregated last night about the two stands at which Mr. Bryan was scheduled to speak, and great was the disappointment among the people who stood so patiently in the drenching rain that they did not hear him.

The principal stand was erected in the Plaza on the north side of the square facing the Everett House, and the other was at the south end of the square facing the Washington Statue. Although it was announced that Mr. Bryan would speak at the Plaza stand at 9 o'clock and at the other at 9:30, crowds began to gather in front of these stands as early as 7 o'clock, and they waited with patience for the commencement of the proceedings. The crowd was an enthusiastic one, and relieved the tedium of waiting by cheering for Bryan and Sewall.

From all directions additions to the crowd came until the Plaza from the front of the stand to the curb in front of the Everett House was packed with people. It was with great difficulty that the police could keep open a passage for the crosstown cars. It was computed that when the meting at this stand was called to order there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the Plaza.

Mr. Bryan's Indisposition.

It was a great disappointment to this big crowd when Mr. Bryan temporarily collapsed, as he stepped from his carriage at the speakers' stand. As he himself said after his recovery, it was the first time during the arduous campaign that he had felt exhausted.

His carriage arrived at the labor meeting at 9:20 o'clock, when the rain was coming down in sheets. As he stepped to the sidewalk, Mr. Bryan told Mr. Sewall and his other companions that he felt tired out. He was assisted by the police to the pavilion, used as a shelter for the Park police, immediately in the rear of the speakers' stand. There he rested for ten minutes. He said there was nothing serious the matter with him, and that he felt strong enough to mount the speakers' stand and bow his acknowledgments to the crowd.

He was almost bodily carried to the stand. As he reached it he looked as if he would drop. He trembled and his face was deathly pale. He tried to smile kindly to the crowd, which was yelling and acting as if the rain had intoxicated them, but his attempt was a vain one. He turned quickly from the crowd as if fearful of his strength, and the police, who had reserved a passage way, assisted him to his carriage.

The Chairman of the meeting had prepared the crowd while Mr. Bryan was recovering in the pavillion, and they took their disappointment at not hearing the Nebraskan good naturedly.

When Bryan retired Mr. Sewall stepped to the front of the stand and bowed three times. As he did last bow a sudden gust of wind blew his hat off and was the crowd. It was rescued. Mr. Sewall immediately rejoined Mr. Bryan, and in a very few minutes the gathering dispersed.

Reception at the Club.

As soon as Mr. Bryan left the labor stand he was driven to the Bryan and Sewall Club State Headquarters, in Fourth Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. Police Inspector Brooks sat on the box and directed the driver. A wild mob of men and women and boys followed through the drenching rain as fast as they could run.

The candidate's reception was a roar of cheers. As he stepped from the cab some one on the sidewalk cried: "Why does Bryan ride in carriages? I thought he was a silverite." Angry voices called on the police to arrest him, and then a horde of strong young men grabbed the offender and carried him far out of the crowd.

Mr. Bryan was taken up to the second floor of the clubhouse, where he drank some milk. Mr. Sewall, down stairs, was telling a story about Gen. Grant. He had just said that the only thing he had against Gen. Grant was his treatment of Gen. Custer, and was about to explain that when some one shouted: "Here he comes!"

Mr. Sewall discontinued his story. He retired into a corner and allowed Mr. Bryan to take the platform. In a tired but grateful voice Mr. Bryan said:

"Members of the Club—I have now spoken in every State and Territory in the Union except two, and nowhere have I received a more cordial, a more enthusiastic welcome than in New-York City."

Great applause greeted this expression. Mr. Sewall was then called upon to make a speech. He declared that he could add nothing to what the great leader had already said in Tammany Hall and to the members of the club.

From the Bryan and Sewall Club State Headquarters, the candidates were driven to the Bartholdi Hotel.

ABOUT SOME OF THE STANDS.

Five Hundred Policemen Kept the Crowds in Order While Twenty Men Spoke.

Ample accommodations had been provided for the overflow in the way of stands and speakers, and when the announcement was made that Tammany Hall was crowded those who were not able to gain admittance sought an opportunity of listening to the lesser orators.

The usual number of cranks was on hand, and here and there could be seen some enthusiast expounding silver to willing ears. Everybody seemed to be good-natured, although the police were stationed at short intervals in case of disturbances. Acting Inspector Harley, with 100 men, was stationed at the Plaza, Inspector Brooks, with 300 patrolmen, was in and around Tammany Hall, and Inspectors O'Keefe, Thompson, and Allaire, with fifty men each, took care of the other localities.

The largest meeting besides those in Tammany Hall and in the Union Square Plaza was the one held near Washington monument. This stand was crowded before 7 o'clock, and near 1,000 persons were surrounding it. They were clamoring for a speech. Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee was introduced. He was received with much applause. He had proceeded for only a few minutes when the rain began, but it in no way affected the audience. The crowd remained during his entire talk, and when he had finished, only a small portion of the crowd sought shelter.

Speeches, following that of Mr. McMillin, were made by Louis W. Pratt of Albany, David Callahan and Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger.

Stands in Other Places.

Hundreds of others, while this was going on, were equally diligent in seeking information from the score of speakers who were orating from the stands on Fourteenth Street and on Irving Place. The latter had been provided for the Italian contingent of the silver following, but either the rain or some other cause deterred them from putting in an appearance. At a late hour none had arrived, and speaking from this stand was abandoned.

The two platforms in front of 110 and 120 East Fourteenth Street were well patronized. Being almost directly opposite the entrance to Tammany Hall, where the crowd lingered in hope of seeing Mr. Bryan, the best speakers for the outdoor meetings held forth.

Congressman William Sulzer and William H. Russell, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Sulzer for Governor at the late Democratic State Convention at Buffalo, were the principal orators. While Mr. Sulzer was speaking, United States mail wagon 113 tried to force its way through the crowd. The people would not yield, and for a time it looked like serious trouble was brewing. The police finally made the wagon turn back, and go through Irving Place. As soon as this was done quiet was restored, and Mr. Sulzer finished his talk.

Russell Used the Incident.

Mr. Russell, in alluding to the above incident cited it as an instance of "an injunction by the people against a Government that would permit the United States mail to run over and crush the people." His allusion to and condemnation of the arrest and imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs was received with continuous cheering, lasting several seconds.

The other speakers at this stand were James Lindsay Gordon and Thomas Garrett Pennell. The crowd was beginning to tire of so much eloquence when Mr. Bryan emerged from Tammany Hall. A rush was made for him, and cheer after cheer from the multitude greeted him as he was hustled to the platform at the left entrance of the hall. He looked worn and haggard, and tried to talk, but those nearest him failed to distinguish a single word he said. The crowd insisted upon a speech, but it was clear that Mr. Bryan was in no condition to talk. His friends saw this, and called upon the police to make a way for the carriage.

In a moment Mr. Bryan was placed inside and the driver instructed to go at once to the meeting at the Plaza in Union Square. The crowd followed, and the other speakers left the stand for want of an audience. At 9:45 o'clock Fourteenth Street had its every-night appearance.

The Italian Speakers.

The Italian stand in Irving Place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, was dependent for the most part on the ability of the band to make more noise than those in adjoining streets. The orators talked, faithful to their agreement. The band got all the applause.

The speakers were Antonio Zucca, John Cavagonari, Victor L. Zorn, and B. Ciambelli.

State Senator Charles L. Guy did most of the talking in Union Square South. Benton McMillin, Congressman from Tennessee, made a brief speech and then fled from the rain, leaving the crowd to wait in vain for Mr. Bryan and to listen to Judge David Callahan of Connecticut, Louis W. Mumford, former Assistant United States Treasurer, and Assistant District Attorney Henry S. Unger.

AT THE LABOR STAND.

Speaker Quinby Looks Like Bryan and Got Much Applause.

Next to the appearance of Mr. Bryan himself, the chief feature of the meeting at the labor stand in Union Square was when Franklin Quinby, a printer, and a well known member of Big Six, was announced. In addition to the fact that Mr. Quinby is a native of Southern Illinois, where Mr. Bryan was born, Quinby bears a striking resemblance to the Popocratic candidate for President.

Mr. Quinby was well down in the list of speakers and at the time he was introduced to the waiting throng, who had braved the downpour for over an hour, there was a terrible clamor for Bryan.

John M. Bogert, the Chairman of the meeting, introducing Quinby, said that he was a labor man from Bryan's own State. Then he introduced him as William Jennings Bryan Quinby. There was such an uproar, coupled with the wind and rain, that not over a dozen in the crowd heard what the Chairman said, so when Quinby climbed onto a chair and faced the crowd he was greeted with a mighty roar of applause. Then was his close resemblance to the Presidential candidate noticeable. He had the same strong face, and even his hair was worn like Bryan's.

Cheers for Bryan's Double.

The multitude cheered and cheered for several moments, while Bryan's name rang above the uproar from a thousand lusty throats. It was a great moment for Quinby. He remained calm for some time, trying in a dozen ways to still the noise. Then the absurdity of the situation forced itself on the man who looks like Bryan, and he began to smile broadly.

Still the applause continued, and even after Quinby secured silence and began to speak many actually believed that they were listening to Mr. Bryan. They were not convinced of their mistake until the real Bryan appeared some moments later.

A crowd of several hundred surrounded the labor stand in the Plaza at Union Square before 7 o'clock. It had not begun to rain at this time, but the majority were wise and had provided themselves with umbrellas. It started in to rain soon after the meeting was called to order, but this had no effect on the spirits of the crowd. When the meeting was finally opened and John M. Bogert, State organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was introduced as Chairman, at least 5,000 people were crowded around the gaily decorated stand. Comfort was out of the question, and at the close of the meeting there was not one dry skin in the huge concourse, but their good nature remained.

Mr. Bogert's Speech.

Mr. Bogert declared that the same men who supported Henry George ten years ago for Mayor were now supporting William Jennings Bryan for President. The only difference between then and now, he said, was that the campaign had grown from a municipal one to a National issue. Then he introduced Charles Campbell, who read a set of resolutions indorsing Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform.

The first speaker was Charles W. Hoadley, a member of the Electric Workers' Union. He aroused the crowd to cheers, despite the rain, by his reference to the war of 1776 and Gov. J. P. Altgeld of Illinois. Then he excused himself for not being able to talk in the face of the storm, and the crowd yelled for him to put on his hat. He closed by denouncing Powderly as the agent of Mark Hanna.

When Hoadley finished, a band played. Edward Kent spoke, and Franklin Quinby, Bryan's double, was the next speaker, and he served to divert the crowd until Bryan and Sewall finally appeared.

When the two retired, the crowd made tracks for shelter, and in ten minutes the plaza was deserted.

RAIN SCATTERED THE CROWD.

At No Time a Big Multitude in Front of Tammany Hall.

There was no surging multitude in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall last night.

The silver Democrats accepted the situation, and blamed the weather, but the test of the success of the Bryan rally was made long before the rain fell.

Before the public was admitted to Tammany Hall a crowd of about 4,000 persons waited to enter. When the doors were opened those who were waiting appeared to vanish in a few minutes.

There was neither excitement nor enthusiasm outside. The first comers packed themselves in front of the stands east and west of the entrance, and at 7:15 o'clock 5,000 persons stood in front of the hall.

The assemblage was never greater than at 7:45 o'clock, when careful estimates made those in Fourteenth Street, from Irving Place to Third Avenue, 12,000.

Rain did not fall until 8:20 o'clock. This scattered the crowd, and just before W. J. Bryan left to go to speak at the Union Square Plaza less than 4,000 persons had braved the downpour to see him come out of the hall. At the moment of his leaving there were about 6,000 persons to see him off, half of the audience in the hall having rushed to the street as soon as he ceased speaking.

Taking the crowd as a whole, it was a rough but orderly one, and there were many boys in it. A fair analysis was that one-third of them who came were supporters of McKinley, one-third advocates of free silver, and the rest the undecided, the curious, and persons under the voting age.

It was singular during the whole evening to find so many ignorant of the Chicago candidate's name. There were as many calls for cheers for "Bryant" as for "O'Brien," and some of the pedlers announced the candidate as "Billy Bryant."

That the tide of humanity which set for Fourteenth Street was not a strong one is evidenced by the little trouble it gave the police. Acting Inspector O'Keefe had at his disposal 125 men, and not more than half of them did active duty.

Tammany's most effective device for whooping up the rally was a noisy and lurid display of fireworks, bombs, and red fire. An accident was narrowly averted just before Mr. Bryan came. One of a sheaf of rockets was diverted from its course and took a horizontal direction. It grazed the heads of several in the crowd opposite the old Academy of Music and struck Stand No. 3 without doing damage of importance.

A facetious person in the crowd who must have been a Republican, and who appeared to be convivial, was jeered and applauded when he said:

"Here, all you who want to hear Bryan, that's the way in," pointing to Tony Pastor's announcement: "Continuous Performance Now Going On."

When Mr. Bryan left Tammany Hall to go to the Union Square plaza, the rain was coming down in sheets. Mr. Bryan showed himself at both of the outdoor platforms of the hall, and then, leaning on the arm of ex-Senator Grady, was rushed down the main stairway, Acting Inspector Brooks and Capt. Moynihan clearing the way. The candidate was bundled into his carriage.

INCIDENTS OF THE GATHERING.

"Here y'are now; tree cen's fer de Democratic Party!" yelled a man who was selling literature in Irving Place, near Tammany Hall. "Tree cen's fer de Democratic Party. It started wit' t'irty-five. Here's yer chanst."

Altgeld

thoroughly drenched with perspiration and was afraid of taking cold standing in the drizzling rain.

SPEAKS TWICE IN JERSEY CITY.

Mr. Bryan Explains Why He Appears in Public More than Usual.

Twelve or fifteen hundred persons who managed to get into the Academy of Music, Jersey City, yesterday, in the hope of hearing Mr. Bryan, waited three-quarters of an hour for the candidate to appear. He was scheduled to speak at 2:30 P. M., but it was 3:15 before he reached the academy, accompanied by State Senator William D. Daly of New-Jersey, Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. Two thousand persons outside the building cheered him as he entered.

The enthusiasm of the audience had been worked up by Edward W. Quenn, a Democratic leader in the New-Jersey Legislature, and other local and State politicians, and when Mr. Bryan came on the stage he was wildly cheered. Joseph Noonan, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Hudson County, presided at the meeting. He called for three cheers for Mr. Bryan, and when they were given Mr. Noonan presented the candidate in a few words. There was more cheering when Mr. Bryan rose, and many of those in the audience stood up better to give vent to their enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan, among other things, said:

"We are not blessed, as our opponents are, with a large number of daily newspapers to spread our cause before the people and defend our plans. And because we are not equipped so well as they with a daily press, we have to rely more upon public meetings and discussion. One of the reasons why in this campaign I have departed somewhat from precedent and have gone over the country myself is because it enables me to reach the people themselves; whereas if we had more great daily papers we could reach the people through them.

"But I make no apology for presenting myself before those who are called upon to vote, because they have a right to know where I stand on public questions and to know the reasons which influence me, and they have a right to such aid as they can obtain from personal acquaintance.

"If my going around results to my disadvantage it is better for the people to find me out before election than after. (Great applause.) If, on the other hand, by my going before the people it results in advantage to our cause, it is an advantage we are entitled to, and our opponents cannot criticise us for taking that advantage."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Bryan addressed the gathering outside, and then crossed to New-York and went immediately from Desbrosses Street to the Bartholdi Hotel.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Bryan to Go South—Sewall Sent to Pose in the West.

Mr. Bryan had a good long night's rest Monday night, and spent a very busy day. Early callers at the Hotel Bartholdi were not allowed to see him. He called up the reporters while eating his breakfast, but had little to say, except to deny that his party had given up Ohio.

There were several conferences in the morning. Mr. Bryan was closeted with a number of his campaign managers for some time, and other conferences were held by State and National leaders. At a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel there were present Senator Gorman, Chairman Jones, Mr. Sewall, Chairman Elliot Danforth, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, Mr. St. John, and others. The matters discussed were Mr. Bryan's future speaking tours, what is to be done with Mr. Sewall, and the general conduct of the campaign.

As to the first matter, it was determined that Mr. Bryan should at once move on the enemy intrenched in Maryland and West Virginia. He will deliver his first speech this morning at 9:40 o'clock at Harper's Ferry, West Va. He will speak at Martinsburg fifty minutes later, and is scheduled to address the citizens of Cumberland at 2:15 P. M. At 3:40 o'clock he speaks at Keyser, and in the evening at Grafton. On Oct. 1 he will be heard at Clarksburg at 10 A. M.; Parkersburg at 2:20 P. M., and Wheeling at 7:30 P. M. On Oct. 2 he will speak in Charlestown at 10 A. M., and in Huntington at 1 P. M. The rest of his trip has not been definitely decided upon. He will make arrangements so that he can be in St. Louis on Oct. 5, to speak.

Mr. Sewall, it was determined, will go to St. Louis and other places in the West, not to speak, but just to be there. He will be at the Bryan meeting in St. Louis.

The progress, condition, and future plans of the campaign were rapidly discussed, and some who attended the conference gave it out that all were gratified with what has been done and with the prospect.

Senator Jones, after the conference, was asked about the Ohio rumor.

"We have by no means abandoned Ohio," he said, emphatically. "We will show them in November whether we have given it up."

He would not talk about the conference, but confessed that the Popocratic campaign needed money.

"We down in our normal condition—without money," he said.

When Mr. Bryan returned to the Bartholdi he took luncheon with Mr. St. John, and soon hurried over to Jersey City to speak again. He returned to the hotel about 5 o'clock, and rested for his efforts last night.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the State Committee also had a conference with Chairman Jones about the conduct of the campaign in this State. He returned from Senator Jones's room looking quite happy, and said that everything was progressing finely.

Arthur Sewall remained most of the time yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had little to say about his own movements. When asked if he would make any answer to Watson in regard to the latter's remarks about the Vice Presidential race, he said: "We have nothing to do with Mr. Watson. He can run his own campaign in his own way. I shall let him pursue his own course."

GREAT CLAIM FOR BRYAN.

Popocrats Say Illinois Laboring Men Will Support Their Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Assertions by Chicago papers that the Democratic National Committee is hopelessly involved in debt has brought out a vigorous denial from those in charge.

Kimbrough Jones, son of the Chairman; J. D. Richardson, Secretary Walsh, Chief McoCnville, of the Speakers' Bureau, and National Committeeman Johnson to-day united in denouncing the report as false. It was officially announced that the committee is not in debt, that it has money to meet all expenses incurred, that it does not contemplate closing or changing its headquarters, but that, on the contrary, it will prosecute the campaign along vigorous lines, and is already assured of the election of Bryan.

The National Committee has polled the compositors and pressmen of the Chicago morning papers, and announces the result as 317 for Bryan and 44 for McKinley. The papers are all sound-money organs. To this statement the National Committee adds:

"It will be seen from the above ballots that the estimate made by labor leaders in Chicago that nine-tenths of the organized labor vote of Chicago will be cast for Bryan and free silver is a correct one, and despite coercion and intimidation, it will be found in the ballot boxes Nov. 3. Wherever employes have had a chance to expose their views similar results have been attained. In one of the Armour shops, at the Union Stock Yards, where an Australian ballot was taken, the vote stood 675 for Bryan and 125 for McKinley. In another shop, the vote stood 287 for Bryan, 17 for McKinley. It is known that The Chicago Tribune, through its correspondents and agents, made a canvass of the employes in all the large manufacturing towns in Illinois. The report was such an amazing majority for Bryan that the returns were destroyed. They indicated a majority of 50,000 for Bryan and still larger for Altgeld."

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana called at headquarters to-day. She is stumping Indiana this week, will speak in Illinois next week, and will remain in the field until the end of the campaign. She predicts a sweeping victory for Bryan.

NO FIAT MONEY PENSIONS

McKINLEY WANTS FULL DOLLARS FOR THE VETERANS.

Talks to a Delegation from the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home—He Also Addresses a Large Body of Employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Other Delegations Stay Away from Canton on Account of Rain.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Three of the five delegations scheduled to arrive here to-day postponed their coming, and the two remaining ones did not go to Major McKinley's house on account of the rain, but met him in the Tabernacle. A delegation of 500 Union veterans from the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, with a hundred citizens of that town, came at noon. Major McKinley, in his talk to the veterans, said:

"There are now on the pension rolls of the Government more men than were enlisted in the War of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico. Within about 50,000 as many men are on the pension rolls of the United States to-day as were in all the wars in which the Government was engaged, from the Revolution to the civil war.

"I have always been in favor of pensioning the deserving and disabled soldiers of the Republic, and I am now in favor of having their pensions paid in a money whose value does not rest upon mere fiat, and which cannot be depreciated by fire. I am opposed to cutting down pensions in that way.

"I want the pensioners, who are among the largest creditors of the Government today, as I want all the creditors of the Government, great or small, to be paid in the best money in the world—dollars worth 100 cents every day and everywhere."

The second delegation was composed in the main of employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Northern Indiana. With this delegation were 200 farmers and about 60 women. There were upward of 500 railroad men in the delegation, and Major McKinley has not had a more attentive and enthusiastic body of visitors since his nomination, nor has he listened to a more effective address than the one made on behalf of these railroad men by their spokesman, Judge W. L. Penfield of Auburn, Ind.

Major McKinley divided his response so that he first talked to the farmers and then to the railroad men. To the farmers he talked of the importance of the home market. "The farmer," said he, "can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his hay by diminishing the hay wagon on which he hauls it."

In the course of his talk to the railroad men, Mr. McKinley said:

"The railroads of the country make business. They consume 50,000,000 tons of coal a year. That is what you engineers burn every twelve months. What does that do? (Cries of 'It gives work!') Yes, it gives you employment while you are burning it; it gives the thousands of miners employment while they are digging it. That is the kind of a policy we advocate. Let everybody help everybody else."

McKINLEY'S SILVER VIEWS IN 1890.

Wanted to Coin the Entire Product of American Mines.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—During the meeting addressed by Senator Teller last evening, a letter was read by Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus, which had been written by Major McKinley to E. S. Perkins of Weymouth, Medina County, in the Fall of 1890. Mr. Perkins was at that time a representative in the Ohio Legislature. He had written to Major McKinley asking him to define his position on the silver question. The Major's letter in reply was:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1890.

Hon. E. S. Perkins, Weymouth, Ohio:

Dear Sir: I have been so busy for the past three weeks that it has been impossible for me to give any attention to matters in the district, which fact, I believe, my friends will appreciate.

I have been waiting for a moment's time that I might answer two or three letters heretofore received from gentlemen in Medina County in relation to my position on the silver and other questions.

I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States, and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life. I was not willing to extend this coinage to the silver of the world and open our mints to foreign countries without charge, as proposed by gentlemen on the floor of the House. My purpose was to secure immediately legislation that would credit and dignify our silver coin.

I believe the law which we enacted this session will accomplish that result. It utilizes every dollar's worth of the silver product of the United States, and even more. The value of that legislation has already been apparent in the enhanced value given to silver.

You may remember, as indicating my position on this subject, that I voted to pass the silver bill in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses over the veto of President Hayes. I shall be very glad to write you at any time upon any subject you may wish to be informed upon. With me political and economic questions are a conviction, and while I may not always be right, I am always willing to let those whose suffrage I seek know exactly where they are. Very truly,

WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR McKINLEY.

Indiana and Iowa Reported Safe for the Republican Candidate.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, slipped quietly into Canton this morning, and had an hour's talk with Major McKinley. He said, before leaving, that Indiana would give a very substantial plurality for McKinley, and that he would get the votes of most of the gold Democrats.

Among Major McKinley's callers this morning was Henry K. Carroll of New-York. He said the moral sentiment of the country is behind McKinley, and told of the signs which pointed to a Republican success in the East.

A dispatch from the State University of Iowa says that a straw vote taken among the students resulted as follows: McKinley, 490; Bryan, 67; Palmer, 28. Major McKinley has advices of a reliable and substantial nature which lead him to believe that Iowa will be carried by the Republicans by a very handsome plurality.

WOMEN'S WORK IN POLITICS.

Experiences Told at Meeting of the Brooklyn Republican Union League.

The meeting of the Woman's Republican Union League of Brooklyn, at Grand Union Hall, 260 Court Street, yesterday afternoon, was presided over by Mrs. Andrew J. Perry. About fifty women were present. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the State Woman's Republican Association, gave a little talk, as she called it.

"I met a laboring man in New-York," she said, "who was a silverite. He wanted to send $5 to his sister in England. I told him that if silver won in this election he would have to give the banker $10 for every five-dollar draft he sent his sister. He came back to me in a few days and said: 'That's so, lady. The banker said so. I'm going to vote for McKinley.' Now that vote was very simply gained. All of you can win votes if you try. Your field is among the wage earners. They will listen to you. Don't be afraid of them."

Mrs. Kate Bostwick told how she had made a canvass among 100 laborers who work on a row of buildings near her home. She found a large majority for Bryan, but had distributed pamphlets among them and intended to argue with them during the dinner hour.

Mrs. Charles H. Winslow, Miss Alice Wright, Miss White, and Mrs. Andrew Jacobs also spoke of their experiences.

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LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA SPLIT.

Democratic Candidate Retires in Favor of Independent Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The committee appointed by Chairman Carr of the Democratic County Convention to notify Magistrate William Elsenbrown of his nomination for Sheriff waited upon the nominee to-day and were informed by him that he would not serve.

Mr. Elsenbrown presented a formal letter in declining the nomination, and in it he declared that he would vote for Alexander Crow, Jr., who was nominated for Sheriff last night on the McKinley Citizens' ticket at a mass meeting in the Academy of Music.

It is evident that Elsenbrown's action will aid Crow, who is running for the office in opposition to James L. Miles, the regular Republican nominee.

Pingree Congratulated by Stead.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—Mayor Pingree, the Republican nominee for Governor of Michigan, has received a letter from W. T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, in which Mr. Stead congratulates the Mayor on his nomination for Governor, and says that he regards that event as a bright spot in the electoral history of the United States for the present year. "It is difficult to forecast the future," he writes, "but looking at it from the point of view of an outsider, it seems as if the Bryan candidature had been invented for the purpose of discrediting the cause of rational reform."

Monmouth County (N. J.) Ticket.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of Monmouth County to-day nominated C. Asa Francis of North Long Branch for Senator; Oliver H. Brown of Spring Lake, D. Ellsworth Van Wicklin of Matawan, and William H. Reid of Tennent for members of the Assembly, and J. W. Dancer of Freehold for Sheriff.

Honest Money League May Hang a Banner.

The Democratic Honest Money League has been trying for some time to stretch a banner across West Twenty-fourth Street in front of its headquarters, but Commissioner Wild refused permission. A resolution giving the league the required authority was introduced by John Jeroloman and passed by the Board of Aldermen at its last meeting. Mr. Wild's objection was that the banner would not contain the name of the candidate of any party. This has hitherto been required. The banner will be stretched as soon as possible.

No Fusion in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29.—The Democrats and Populists of Arkansas will not effect a fusion in the present campaign. The Democrats offer the Populists four Presidential Electoral votes, but the Populists want, in addition, two of the six Congressmen to be elected. This the Democrats will not give, and so the Populists say they will not fuse on the terms proposed by the Democrats.

Will Not Run on a Silver Ticket.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—William F. Waterbury, Edward Duffy, and Frederick Woodhall, nominated last night by the silver men for Town Clerk, Tax Collector, and Town Treasurer, have declined to run.

Gen. Palmer Still in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Gen. Palmer, National Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has been detained in Washington on business, and will not leave here until to-morrow afternoon. He will go direct from Washington to his home in Springfield, Ill.

Propose a Debate with Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—It was decided to-day by the free-silver Democratic State Central Committee to ask for a division of time between Secretary John G. Carlisle and Senator J. C. S. Blackburn in the four meetings in Kentucky the Secretary of the Treasury is to address.

Caddies Kept from Sunday School.

It would almost seem that the Sunday golf question had been agitated enough in all its phases to put an end to the subject, but it has bobbed up again. The latest scene of a golfing crusade is at Staatsburg, N. Y. A few Methodists there have complained, not so much against the actual playing as that the boys who act as caddies are thereby prevented from attending the village Sunday school. No arrests, as was the cast last year at Meadowbrook and at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, have been made.

Recently the same tactics were adopted at the Englewood Golf Club, and after some amusing scenes in court the case was dismissed, and the golfers went on their way rejoicing. The moralities of golf playing on the Sabbath is one question, to be settled by individual conscience, but it is absurd to accuse those who play the game on that day of disturbing the peace, for there is no quieter or more orderly game in the list of outdoor sports, and the golf grounds are generally far removed from any locality where indulgence of the game would unduly desecrate the Sabbath.

Had to Kill Both the Horses.

Two horses belonging to William A. Thompson, a truckman, of 313 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, had to be killed last night because they were run into by a trolley car in Ocean Avenue, near Avenue R, Sheepshead Bay.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Gen. Horace Porter is to be Grand Marshal of the Republican business men's parade, which will wind up the Republican campaign Oct. 31. A bigger turn-out than ever before is expected, and there will probably be from 125,000 to 150,000 men in line. An effort will be made to induce Major McKinley to review it.

—The Executive Committee of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for the club's participation in the parade of Oct. 31. It is expected that about 5,000 lawyers will be in the parade.

—The Lincoln Club of the Fifth Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting and raise a banner to-night at the corner of West Fourth and West Tenth Streets. Abe Gruber, Edward Lauterbach, John Murray Mitchell, and others will speak.

—The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League met yesterday at noon, in their rooms, at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street. Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg and Creswell MacLoughlin of New-Jersey made speeches.

—A branch of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League was organized last night in the Eighth Congressional District. The officers are: James A. Judge, President; T. S. Shea, Treasurer, and J. M. Laymon, Secretary.

—A McKinley and Hobart banner was swung yesterday by the employes of W. & J. Sloane across Broadway, at Nineteenth Street. It is 42 feet wide and 75 feet long, and is the biggest in the city.

—The up-town branch of the Democratic Honest Money League will hold a meeting to-night at 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the league's quarters. Speeches will be made.

—Mirabeau L. Towns, the Brooklyn Bryanite, is trying to induce Dr. Parkhurst to meet him in joint debate. No agreement has yet been announced.

—A ratification meeting of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will be held to-night at 418 Grand Street. There will be several speeches.

A WESTERN FREIGHT DEAL.

Presidents of Roads Entering Chicago Forming a New Organization.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Presidents of the Western Railroads entering Chicago held two secret meetings at the office of President Hughitt of the Northwestern Road today and attempted to stop the demoralization of freight rates in their territory.

They took steps toward the formation of a new traffic organization to replace the Union League agreement and the disrupted Western Freight Association. They took up the matter of forming a new association modeled on the lines of the Southwestern Traffic Association and the Joint Traffic Association, but differing somewhat from each.

The idea is to create an organization, embracing all the western roads, having a Board of Managers, or three Commissioners, with J. W. Midgley, the present Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, at its head. Whatever plan shall be agreed on, it is settled that Mr. Midgley will be placed in full charge of the organization. The plan is to embrace only Western roads in the deal, and no attempt will be made to create a pool or in any way to act contrary to the inter-State commerce law.

FIRE THREATENS SUPERIOR.

Forests in the Vicinity All Ablaze—Homesteaders Driven Out.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 29.—Forest fires completely surround this city, though the pressing danger is believed to have passed. The Fire Department was out all day extinguishing small fires springing up within the city and keeping back those from the woods. Dense smoke makes it impossible to see a block distant.

The greatest danger last night was at Itaska, where the terminals of the Omaha Railroad are situated. Superintendent Thenholm appealed to the city for assistance, and a fire engine and hose company were taken out on flat cars. They were able to hold the flames in check.

Fires are burning along all railroad lines. In the vicinity of Black River Falls, fifteen miles distant, homesteaders have been obliged to abandon their homes. The towns of Dedham and Foxborough, on the Eastern Minnesota Road, are considered out of danger.

Much damage has been done to standing timber, and the big lumber concerns are preparing to send out cruisers to estimate what will have to be cut to save it.

Thinks It Is Her Father.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 29.—Miss Louise Plancon of New-York came here today and partly identified the body found in the woods near this place on Sunday as that of her father, George Plancon of 122 West Twentieth Street, New-York. Miss Plancon said her father was forty-six years of age. He left home at 11 A. M. on June 18, and had not been heard from since. He was, at the time of his disappearance, wine steward at the Imperial Hotel. He formerly kept a coal yard on Twenty-seventh Street, but failed in business. When her father disappeared, Miss Plancon was absent in Europe with her employer, and was not familiar with the clothing her father wore. She thought, however, that the body was his. She promised to come here again with her mother.

Assembly Nominations.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of Sullivan County to-day nominated George McLaughlin for member of Assembly.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated Charles Davis of Valatie for member of Assembly.

F. J. d'Elseaux Named for Assembly.

Delegates to the Twenty-first Assembly District Convention of the Socialist-Labor Party met last night at 594 Amsterdam Avenue and nominated Frank J. d'Elseaux for the Assembly. Mr. d'Elseaux is a native of Germany, thirty-six years old, and a painter at 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. He is said to be a good speaker, and has frequently spoken at Socialistic gatherings.

Street Explosion Breaks Windows.

There was an explosion in a manhole in front of 411 East Twenty-fourth Street last night. Most of the windows of 411, a three-story tenement, were broken, and paving stones were thrown up from the street. There was a slight panic among the tenants of the house, who rushed to the windows and fire escapes. No one was hurt.

Kate Field's Burial Place.

Boston Letter to The Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is curious to have seen how a mere pleasantry of the lamented poet and writer, Mr. Eugene Field, has been perpetuated and distorted from its original assertion. When Miss Kate Field, during her last sojourn in Chicago, was endeavoring to arrange for the John Brown fort (which had been brought for the exposition) to be transported to the site at Harper's Ferry, which her energy and devotion to the work had secured, Mr. Field playfully remarked that when she should die she would wish to be buried by the side of old John Brown. Little did any one then dream that the roses of the succeeding Summer would flower above both their graves.

Miss Field smiled at the little jest at the expense of her ardor, and that was all there was of it. From that incident alone has gone the wide circulation of an assertion that she herself desired to be buried by the side of John Brown. As a matter of truth, Miss Field never said or dreamed of saying such a thing. Her will, which has now been found, sufficiently answers this curious assertion, for in it she officially records what she has always said to her nearer friends, that she wished her body to be cremated and to be buried at Mount Auburn, at Cambridge, Mass., by the side of her parents. Here rests a host of the illustrious dead. Longfellow and Lowell, Charlotte Cushman and Edwin Booth, Whipple, Phillips Brooks, and a great array, indeed, of those whose names have ennobled and illumined their country. It is fitting that Kate Field should here rest, in beautiful Mount Auburn.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
*1st Massach's'ts.	Republican	A. B. Wright
4th Connecticut.	Democratic	M. J. Houlihan
4th New-Jersey	Prohibition	T. N. Logan
6th New-Jersey	Democratic	J. H. Beecher
*8th Massach's'ts.	Republican	S. W. McCall
8th Pennsylvania.	Republican	W. S. Kirkpatrick
9th Massachus'ts.	Republican	W. L. Sears
10th Massach's'ts.	Democratic	B. Hall

*Renominated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CADILLAC, Mich., Sept. 29.—Nine business houses, including the Telephone Exchange, burned; loss, $20,000, partly insured. L. E. Flynn & Co. and O. L. Davis, druggist; H. Drehen, dry goods, and C. A. Olsen, boots and shoes, are the heaviest losers.

TESTING FIRE-PROOF FLOORS.

A Severe Test of Porous Terra Cotta.

A most severe fire and water test of the standard material so generally used for constructing fire-proof buildings, consisting of Hollow Clay tiles for floors and ceilings, was made yesterday in this city, under the supervision of the Building Department.

After a continued firing of six hours with over 2,000 degrees of heat, obtained in the building erected for the test, the Fire Department was called to extinguish the fire, which they did by putting water, under a sixty-pound pressure, on same for over half an hour, without doing any amount of damage to either floor or ceiling, proving that clay is a most remarkable material for resisting fires in buildings. On the whole, the aforesaid test was very satisfactory in every particular, showing that our buildings can be made fire-proof, constructed with such material.

COY MISS MARKSTEIN.

Will Not Deny or Affirm that She Is Engaged to Veteran McAllister.

The romantic story of the engagement of Miss Henrietta Markstein, the well-known Harlem music teacher, who resides at 123 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to M. C. McAllister of Mercersburg, Penn., lacks confirmation by the lady. As the story runs, Miss Markstein was a nurse during the war of the rebellion, and in that capacity attended to a man named McAllister in the field hospital at Gettysburg.

The exigencies of the times separated them, and neither had heard of the other until the episode of Policeman John H. Jones, on the night of Aug. 28, in the front yard of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The officer caught a couple of negro burglars at work at that time and place, but the desperadoes turned on him, sandbagged and stabbed him, and left him for dead, when they fled.

Miss Markstein, at that time residing at 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, rendered aid to the policeman. McAllister read of this in the newspapers, and recognized her as his former nurse. He wrote to Policeman Jones, asking for the address of Miss Markstein.

Miss Markstein would not admit it, but at the same time only denies it by implication. She was seen at her residence, 123 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, last evening, and was asked directly if the story was true. Her response was:

"Now, do I look—do I really look as if I could have been a nurse during the war?" She would not say that she did not know McAllister, and admitted that she was quite willing to marry him, provided—only provided—he had the requisite wherewithal to make the remainder of life's journey comfortable. The only fact she was really quite certain of was that she never—no, never—could have met him during the war.

SOUND-MONEY IN A CHAPEL.

Bethany Memorial to be Used for Political Meetings.

The principles of sound money are about to be presented under novel methods in one section of the crowded east side. The Bethany Memorial, at First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, which is the mission chapel of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, has been offered for the holding of one or more meetings a week in the cause of sound money.

This fact was announced by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the church, at a Christian Endeavor social meeting held the other night in the mission. The applause with which the doctor's words were greeted showed how the majority of his listeners felt, and they all were, with possibly half a dozen exceptions, residents of that locality.

Opposite the mission is a saloon. Dr. Kittredge boldly remarked that he was going to discover the owner of the premises for the purpose of gaining permission to hang a flag with the name of McKinley and Hobart across the avenue. This will be the first banner of its kind across First Avenue.

"It is in this locality," said Dr. Kittredge, "where sound-money education is really needed. The meetings in Carnegie Hall and similar places are all right, but most of the people who attend them understand the political issues fairly well. It is in this mission locality where one meets the laborer and workmen, and political education on the questions of the day must be brought to them."

The promise of several prominent speakers has already been obtained, and in a few days the sound-money campaign will be in full swing in the East Side Bethany Memorial. This is the building erected by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw as a memorial to their son, Frederick Brokaw, who was drowned at Long Branch a short time ago while attempting to save the life of a servant girl.

PARADING DEMOCRATS HISSED.

Opposing Parties in the Ninth District Calmed by the Police.

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District had a mass meeting and banner raising last night, at the corner of Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. A handsome banner, with the names of the National, State, and local candidates, was flung to the breeze.

When the rain began the meeting was adjourned to the hall of the headquarters of the Republican organization of the district, at 253 Eighth Avenue. William Halpin presided. The speakers were A. Sabine Smith, Job E. Hedges, Clarence W. Meade, and John D. Blackburn.

Just as the banner was being swung across the avenue the parade of the Tammany organization of the district, about 3,000 strong, came in sight. The Republicans around the stand began to hiss, and immediately there was a crossfire of political compliments, which promised to develop into something more serious. The police, however, were on hand and hostilities were averted.

D. M. Williams & Co.'s Display.

The Fall opening of D. M. Williams & Co., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, takes place this week. The millinery department has specially fine selections on exhibition. One of the most attractive hats is a vivot black velvet Gainsborough. The crown is of white velvet, with black velvet bands and steel buckles. The edge is trimmed with feathers and the hat is decorated with black and white plumes.

An evening hat in yellow and white has a gilt crown and plaited lace brim. It is trimmed with white and yellow paradise aigrettes and white princess tips.

The upholstery department is well equipped and is prepared to furnish flat houses and hotels. In addition there are in the store cloaks, suits, jackets, and capes. The fine jackets are lined with taffeta silk, and in tans, navys, and blacks. The dress goods department is replete with boucles, crepons, and French and fancy suitings, with changeable effects.

Uproar at a Theatre Entrance.

Edward H. Hayward, clerk, living at 237 West Seventeenth Street, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on complaint of Manager Murray of the Grand Opera House, who accused Hayward of presenting a worthless ticket of admission, resisting the police, and blockading the entrance of the Opera House.

Canalboat Captain Drowned.

The skipper of the canal boat Laura K, coal laden, which is lying in the Harlem River at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, accidentally fell into the river last evening and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was carried away by the tide. The boat had been tied up only a few hours, and no one knew the name of the man.

Stone Blown from a Building.

A stone weighing more than a hundred pounds was detached by the wind from a cornice on the roof of a business building at 155 Broadway last night.

It fell to the pavement, and broken bits of it crashed into the glass windows on the first floor. A man and woman who were passing at the time had a narrow escape from being struck by the stone.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant, and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

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The Number of Stations in the System,
The Area the System covers,
The Quality of the Service.

The New York System serves
15,500 Stations in an
Area of 40 Square Miles.
The Service is Efficient, Permanent and Rapid.

The Rates are moderate, and depend strictly on the use made of the service by the subscriber.

Minimum Rate, 600 local messages,
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(Successor to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company)
18 Cortlandt St. 113 West 38th St.

GRIP SHOT BY A PATROLMAN.

Annie Luff's Assailant Wouldn't Stop When Smith Called.

Charles Grip, who was a participant in an assault on Annie Luff at the Sunken Meadow, Randall's Island, last Thursday evening, was shot by a policeman while endeavoring to escape arrest yesterday.

Grip, when the detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station rescued Annie Luff from him and the other ruffians, plunged into the tide of Little Hell Gate and swam away in the darkness.

Policemen John J. Smith of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and Lawrence Hannon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were walking up First Avenue at Ninety-fifth Street. Hannon caught sight of Grip sneaking out of a saloon on the corner.

"There's our man," said Hannon, and both patrolmen started after him.

Grip recognized Hannon and ran. He grabbed a bale stick as he passed a feed store. Smith called on Grip to stop, but he ran all the harder. Then Smith drew his revolver and shouted:

"Stop, or I'll shoot."

Grip quickened his speed and the policeman, taking a hasty aim, fired. Grip uttered a piercing shriek, threw up his hands, bobbled a step or two, and then fell heavily to the sidewalk. A moment later the policemen were upon him. He was terribly frightened and begged them not to use further violence, as he believed they had killed him.

A hasty examination showed that the bullet had struck him in the calf of the left leg and was imbedded in the flesh. The policemen stanched the blood and summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, to which the wounded man was taken. The wound is not serious.

Besides the assault on Annie Luff, Grip is accused of burglary, highway robbery, and larceny.

Note from Would-be Suicide.

A note was found by William Terrell of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in Morningside Park, yesterday afternoon. It said:

I am going to end all by drowning myself in the North River. Please notify the police. RICHARD KIETGAST,
Care of Mrs. Bittner, 306 West Twenty-first Street.

Mrs. Bittner was found at the address named. She said Kietgast was the brother-in-law of her daughter, Mrs. Denning of 331 West Twenty-first Street. Neither Mrs. Bittner nor Mrs. Denning had seen Kietgast for several months, and both said he had been without work for a long time.

The police have not been able to discover anything in regard to the case.

Aged and Infirm Hebrews' Home.

The Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New-York issued the annual report yesterday. The President, Simon Borg, in his report states that there are 177 inmates, of whom 103 are women. The report of the Finance Committee shows that over $11,000 has been received as bequests or for memorial funds. Receipts from the membership roll, however, were not equal to expenditures, there being a deficiency of $4,144.40. The Finance Committee report shows receipts of $129,835.58, the expenditures as $104,-635.32; balance, $25,200.26.

Another Boulevard Resolution.

Alderman Ware offered a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday restricting the use of the Boulevard to pleasure vehicles between the hours of 4 P. M. and midnight. The resolution received no discussion, and was referred to the Committee on Streets. This is the second substitute that has been offered for the proposed ordinance of two weeks ago, which would restrict the use of the Boulevard entirely to the use of light vehicles. Alderman Olcott offered a somewhat similar ordinance with respect to Fifth Avenue.

D. I. Roberts Doing Well.

D. I. Roberts, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, who is critically ill at his home in Orange, N. J., was reported yesterday to be in a condition that is encouraging. Eminent surgeons from this city performed an operation on him for appendicitis last Monday, and he bore up admirably under the ordeal. He was resting comfortably yesterday afternoon, and his physicians were not apprehensive.

A Boy the 166th Trolley Victim.

Frank Danehar, twelve years old, a son of James Denehar, a printer of 243 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, slipped off the end of a wagon and was run over by a Smith Street trolley car on Ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and died in the Seney Hospital of his injuries. This is the one hundred and sixty-sixth person killed by trolley cars in Brooklyn.

Mysterious Prisoner at Headquarters.

Herman Paul Schultz, a German tailor, of 352 Eighth Avenue, was arrested last night by Central Office detectives. It was said at Headquarters that he was charged with arson, but that a higher crime might be imputed to him. Capt. O'Brien would make particulars known to-day, it was said.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 29.—The two-masted schooner Richmond, Capt. Jameson, from New-York for Camden, Me., went ashore last night on Triangle Ledges, off York. No lives were lost. The schooner's cargo consisted of 2,000 bags of grain, which will be a total loss. It is doubtful if the condition of the vessel will warrant repairing her.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—This morning a riot occurred near Ligonier over a disputed tract of land, in which Superintendent George Senft of the Ligonier Valley Railroad was shot in both legs. A number of others were badly hurt, being beaten with clubs. The shooting was done by Dixon Houston, owner of the land. All were arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, to the number of 350, will be royally entertained when they visit Baltimore, a week from to-day. The city fathers at a meeting last night increased the appropriation for the entertainment of the "Ancients" from $800 to $6,000.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Max Farrand, Ph. D., of Newark, N. J., a graduate of Princeton, who has finished a postgraduate course in Germany, was selected to-day as instructor in history for one year at Wesleyan University to succeed Prof. A. S. Dennis, who resigned on account of ill health.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—George O. Warren was arrested to-day while at work in the chief clerk's office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He is wanted in Baltimore. He is an attorney, and is charged with defrauding a client.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 29.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union began to-day. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Portland presided. About 150 delegates were present.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 29.—Joseph Okin, a merchant of this

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:20.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1896.

NO CHANCE FOR SILVER IN CONGRESS.

Should this country be so unfortunate as to be humiliated by the election of a Populist candidate for President, which now seems to be altogether improbable, and, in the estimation of TOM WATSON, almost impossible, owing to the selfishnes and stupidity of JONES and other Popocratic leaders, it is comfortable to believe that the people will have blocked all grossly Populistic legislation by interposing between themselves and a revolutionary President a Congress with a decided majority opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all the heresies that make the Chicago platform repulsive and intolerable to the conservative men who prefer stability to a policy of instability and who cherish a profound respect for law and order.

We already have shown in these columns that the next House of Representatives may be supplied with a majority as strong for sound money as that in the Fifty-fourth Congress. If the tide for sound money continues to rise as it has been rising, the majority will exceed that which will obstruct free coinage legislation until March 3, 1897.

But the House of Representatives will be supported, it is altogether probable, after March 3, 1897, by a Senate that will oppose free coinage by a clear majority of Republican votes. With the election of a Republican President the opposition to free coinage would be assuredly strengthened by the co-operation with the Republicans of the sound-money Senators on the Democratic side and by the votes of expedient trimmers. The success of BRYAN might encourage a few Republicans to persist in advocating and voting for free silver in the Senate, but the prospect is that the silver forces in the Senate will not be able for two years to unite a majority of Senators to pass a free-silver bill.

Under the Constitution the Senators of the United States are divided into three classes. The terms of Senators of Class III., thirty in number, will expire March 3, 1897. Senators of Classes I. and II. go out, respectively, in 1899 and 1901. At this time the political division of the Senate, by classes, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Class III., 1897.....	14	14	2
Class I., 1899.....	14	15	1
Class II., 1901.....	18	10	1
	46	39	4

In this table one Senator is missing from Class II., Delaware having failed to choose a Senator. If the Senate had seated Col. DU PONT, the Republican majority would have been assured, but not a majority against free coinage. The prospect now is that the Republicans will have a majority both for sound money and for political as well as financial legislation. And this gain will be accomplished by the changes that will be made in the political complexion of Class III.

At the beginning of the next Congress the Senators of Class III. will probably be sixteen Republicans, nine Democrats, and six Populists or the like, of whatever political designation. Ohio has displaced a Democrat by a Republican; so has Maryland; New-York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, now represented by Democrats, are likely to be represented by Republicans; South Dakota and Kansas will undoubtedly choose Republicans to follow KYLE, Independent, and PEFFER, Populist. The doubtfulness of the outcome in California and North Carolina constrains us to give the Senators from those States to the Populists, although both may be captured by the Republicans. The prospect is that the Republicans may lose Idaho, California, North Carolina, Colorado, and Utah, and gain Ohio, Maryland, New-York, South Dakota, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The single gain in sight for the Democrats is Utah, and that State promises to choose a nondescript, a Popocrat acceptable to Democrats of the Populist persuasion.

Delaware may succeed in choosing a Senator before the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress, but in the summary given below its place in the Senate now vacant is left unfilled. Assuming that the outlook as given is correct, the classification of the Senate, and its division by parties, after March 3 will be as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Class I., 1899.....	14	15	1
Class II., 1901.....	18	10	1
Class III., 1903.....	16	9	5
	48	34	7

With Delaware Democratic, the Republicans may have a majority of six. California and North Carolina may be held by the Republicans, in which case their majority will be ten. And it is difficult, after an examination of the list of States which will contribute to make it up, to see how it can be employed to "do something for silver."

THE CHOICE.

We do not suppose that any intelligent Democrat in the State of New-York has the least doubt that the McKinley Electors and the Republican candidates for State officers will be elected by an overwhelming plurality. Therefore, no Democrat who retains a preference for his own party principles has any reason for voting either the National or State Republican ticket in this State this year. The only effect would be to help swell a party victory by votes that did not rightly belong to the party and were not necessary to any practical purpose. Sober-minded Republicans would prefer not to have that happen lest their own party be tempted to go to extremes which would bring about a violent reaction.

The Democrats in this State, therefore, have the choice of two tickets, both of which are doomed to defeat, but they can show by their votes which represents their convictions and the tendencies that they wish to see prevail in the party in the future. They can also show that the division within their ranks does not mean the abandonment of their party and a conversion to the party which they have always opposed, and at the same time they can permit the Republicans to make an exhibition of their own strength just as it is.

Which of the tickets presented to them ought Democrats in this State to choose? Under our ballot law and the present method of voting, the National and State tickets will go together, and few will take the trouble to separate them, and there is no reason for separating them. The Democrats of this State have always been for sound money. Their principles were declared at the convention at Saratoga in June, and were adhered to by their delegates to Chicago in July. The platform of the Chicago assemblage was a radical departure from Democratic doctrines, and the Chicago ticket stands for Populism, not Democracy.

Never was there a clearer or sounder statement of the principles and policies of the Democratic Party of the Nation than that adopted at Indianapolis, and the party never had candidates more worthy of confidence and support than those there nominated. At Buffalo those who have always been ready to sacrifice principle to what they deemed expediency, and who represent the degenerate tendency of the party, cast their lot with BRYAN and the platform of repudiation and dishonor, and after much tribulation have candidates in the field of whom the people know little, and seem to care less. At Brooklyn the sound platform was accepted, and a ticket nominated bearing the names of Democrats known and honored throughout the State.

This is the choice. If the Democrats in this State who do not actually believe in MCKINLEY, and all that he stands for, and who really prefer PALMER and BUCKNER to BRYAN and SEWALL, will vote according to their convictions and their preference, as honest citizens ought always to vote, a majority of the party will be found standing firmly by its ancient faith, and its prospects for the future will be vastly better than if it go down to ignominious defeat held together by a blind devotion to "regularity."

HOW BAD VOTERS ARE MADE.

The vote in the hands of a foreigner who can neither write nor read any human language and who can utter only one word of English, and cannot understand that, is a curious subject for "laughter." We republished yesterday from The Chicago Tribune an account of the examination of an Italian, in which the following questions and answers were given, with the result stated:

An Italian, who was unable to read or write in any language, and whose vocabulary in the English language was restricted to one word, appeared to be naturalized.
"What is your name?" asked his Honor.
"MCKINLEY," replied the Italian.
Judge BURKE smiled, while another Italian furnished the desired information.
"Can you read or write the English language?" asked the Court.
"MCKINLEY," answered the Italian.
"If you can neither read nor write, how do you expect to vote?" persisted the Court, while every one present laughed.
"MCKINLEY," replied the Italian, with a decisive shake of his head.
He was given his papers.

No man can read the laws of the United States as to naturalization and fail to see that Judge BURKE of the criminal court, who gave this Italian his papers, deliberately violated the spirit of these laws and refused to exercise honorably and faithfully the discretion which they impose upon him.

Section 2,165 of the Revised Statutes declares, among other things, that no man shall be naturalized unless it be made to "appear to the satisfaction of the court" that "he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." A Judge who was satisfied of these facts in the case of the Italian above described is clearly unfit, mentally or morally, for a place on the bench. We hear a great deal of the danger of the ignorant and corrupt foreign vote, but when a Judge places the ballot in the hands of a foreigner who is shown to be monstrously incapable of using it, and who must either sell it or cast it blindly, it is the Judge and not the new-made voter who is the greater peril to the State. His offense against society is far worse than that of the poor wretch who may take pay for his vote. And the case in Chicago is one of thousands that occur every year all over the Union. We do not need reform of the naturalization laws one-half as much as we need honest Judges to apply them.

COL. GREENE ON GREATER NEW-YORK.

In another column will be found the "suggestions" with which Col. FRANCIS V. GREENE closes a singularly compact and valuable article in the latest number of Scribner's Magazine on "The Government of Greater New-York." These "suggestions" are advanced by the writer with modesty as not being "out of place for consideration in the wide discussion which will take place and which it is desirable should take place before a new charter is adopted." They are, as a matter of fact, a terse, logical, and comprehensive statement of what may be accepted as general principles, as to nearly all of which there will be very little difference between men whose opinion can carry weight in this matter. Col. GREENE showed, in the work which he did in connection with the commission appointed to devise a plan for street cleaning, how very unusual is his breadth of view, his practical sagacity, and his standard of efficiency in public affairs. His present article shows that he is a careful and intelligent student not simply of municipal administration, but of the broader political and social relations that are involved in the problem of city government. He is thoroughly familiar with many of our own cities and intimately acquainted with the great foreign cities, but his keen common sense prevents him from supposing that the Government of the former can be based on servile imitation of the Government of the latter.

The portion of Col. GREENE'S article which we republish is but its brief conclusion. This is preceded by a discussion of the conditions involved in the government of Greater New-York, created by the growth of city population in this country without any adequate provision for its administration, without, indeed, any definite or intended effort to provide for it as it should be provided for. The city population is steadily growing at a rate more than twice as rapid as that of the Union. One hundred years ago it was only 3.35 per cent., or one-thirtieth; in 1890 it was 29.12 per cent., or about ten-thirtieths. And this growth has been most marked in the large cities. "In 1840 there were but three cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants; in 1890 there were twenty-eight such cities. In 1870 there was no city having 1,000,000 inhabitants; in 1890 there were three such cities. In 1896 the new New-York is estimated to contain 3,200,000, or nearly as many as the thirteen United States when GEORGE WASHINGTON took the oath of office as first President."

The concentration of property is still more remarkable. There were ten cities in 1890 in which "the true valuation of property" was given at $8,530,253,659, while the personal property owned, and not accurately to be estimated, is as much more, making the almost incomprehensible amount of $17,000,000,000. How much this really is may be imagined when it is stated that it is about ten times the value of all the gold coined in the United States in the last 103 years and twice the estimated valuation of property of the entire United States in 1850. "The current and ordinary expenses" of two of these cities, "New-York and Brooklyn in the census year (1890) were about $50,000,000, or as much as the entire Federal revenue at the outbreak of the civil war."

In the Greater New-York, with its population of 3,200,000, "only 20 per cent. of its inhabitants are American by birth and parentage," and the "New-Yorkers of New-York descent are barely one in eight of the entire population."

"The number of those born in foreign countries is 42 per cent. of the whole. There are 700,000 persons of German parentage in Greater New-York, and nearly as many of Irish; 100,000 of Russian, and as many of Italian, and 300,000 of other foreign parentage. There are more Germans than in any city in Germany except Berlin, more Irish by twice than in any city in Ireland. Large portions of the population cannot speak or read the English language; vast numbers of them never saw the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New-York, and have little or no knowledge of our history or form of government."

These are some of the conditions described by Col. GREENE. He discusses also in a succinct but extremely instructive fashion the essential features of our present method (it cannot be called a system) of city government, and compares it with those of London, Paris, and Berlin. To this discussion, which is clear and acute, we can now only allude, referring our readers to the complete article, which is practically indispensable to any student of the problem in which all intelligent citizens of Greater New-York should take an interest.

UNREASONING RANT.

Mr. BRYAN'S speeches have been degenerating more and more into mere unreasoning rant against wealth and capital. In the dim light of the Paterson meeting, Monday night, he said:

It is not strange that the heads of all the trusts of the country are opposed to the Chicago ticket, because it is opposed to all the trusts in the country. It is not strange that the money changers are opposed to the Chicago platform, because it is opposed to the money changers' policies. It is not strange that the syndicates which grow fat while the people grow lean are opposed to the Chicago ticket, because the success of the Chicago ticket means that these syndicates shall cease to fatten on the adversity of the people.

How other party men of light intellectual calibre and no moral fibre are affected by a constant iteration of this kind of talk by the Presidential candidate was illustrated by Mr. FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB when he accepted from the Bryanite State Committee the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New-York. He echoed BRYAN in these words:

It is a fight of the masses against the classes. I do not desire to array class against class, but when all railroads, banks, and trusts are on one side, it is time for me to be on the other.

There is no attempt to give a reason for anything or to explain why the fact that the moneyed interests are on one side of the chief issue should induce any sensible being to take the other. Men who talk that way ought to tell us how railroads, banks, trusts, and combinations of capital generally are going to benefit by any policy or any condition of things which is injurious to the mass of the producers of the country.

BRYAN'S phrases, like "trusts," "money changers," "syndicates," &c., refer to corporations and capitalists who are engaged in banking, insurance, railroad operation, and large commercial transactions. They may be selfish and greedy, they may abuse their power in one way or another, they may be guilty of manifold wrongs that ought to be prevented or remedied, but coming right down to the question of the free coinage of silver or the maintenance of the money standard of the past sixty years, how are they to be benefited by what injures industry and general traffic, how are they to profit by the disaster of the people, how can they escape suffering by conditions which make hard times for the toiling masses? If these men were arguing instead of ranting, they would try to give a reason for the faith that they pretend is in them.

If the righteous disposition of the voters to smash Bryanism utterly were more discriminating, there would be little doubt of the election of the candidates named by the Democratic Convention in the Second Judiciary District yesterday. The situation in that district illustrates the immeasurable damage done to the Democratic Party and to the public interest by the convention of madmen in Chicago. Perfectly confident of the election of anybody they might name, the Republicans of the Second District have nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court four men, of whom only Mr. W. W. GOODRICH and Judge GARRETSON are at all worthy or qualified to sit on the bench of that court. The other two candidates on the Republican ticket would be beaten as a matter of course in an ordinary year. They ought to be beaten this year. Judge BROWN and Judge CLEMENT, nominated by the Democrats yesterday, are already on the Supreme bench. Judge STEPHENS of Richmond has had experience as County Judge, and Mr. THOMAS S. MOORE has in his legal career exhibited a character and abilities which amply equip him for the judicial office. These nominations, we assume, will be indorsed by the National Democratic Convention.

The bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for the accommodations so sorely needed for schools in this city will not be issued until after the election in November. The fact that they are authorized will be an assurance to those whose land is taken and to contractors for building that they will get their pay in due season, and it is expected that there will be no delay in getting the additional school room ready in consequence of the deferred issue of the bonds. The reason for deferring the issue, which everybody will approve, is a significant comment upon the present campaign. So long as there is the least doubt about BRYAN'S defeat bonds cannot be disposed of to advantage. As soon as it is assured, there will be no difficulty, and the proceeds are sure to be considerably greater than they would be now.

According to Mr. SEWALL, demi-candidate for Vice President, "BRYAN'S trip to Maine drew out greater crowds than were ever before seen. BLAINE never drew such crowds." But in the State election of 1894, Mr. BLAINE being a candidate for President, the Republican majority was 19,709. In 1896, Mr. BRYAN being a candidate for President, his party was defeated by almost exactly twice that majority. Mr. SEWALL gives us a good gauge of the political value of the crowds which are "drawn" by the Bryan show.

The men who are claiming to control a franchise for an underground railroad on the Elm Street route, and who talk about their consolidated company getting the privilege to build from the Rapid Transit Commission, must remember that since the vote of 1894 the commission has no alternative but to lay out routes and adopt plans for rapid transit roads to be built for the city and at its expense. It can recognize no franchise of a private corporation and confer none upon it, but only make a contract for construction and operation upon routes of its own. If the alleged franchise is not to be used to "hold up" the city on the Elm Street route it will have to be abandoned before the Rapid Transit Commission can deal with the company that claims to own it.

If the nomination of SCHRAUB for Lieutenant Governor, from the same rural Congressional district that furnishes PORTER as the candidate for Governor, results in capturing "the German vote" or any perceptible part thereof, the German vote is a cheaper commodity than it is reputed to be.

The "regular" Democrats of Utah have nominated an Electoral ticket designed to catch the voters of all parties. At its head is HENRY W. LAWRENCE, formerly a Republican and now a Populist, but first of all a silver-mine owner. Second on the ticket is JOHN J. DALY, a silver Republican, for whom the Daly Mine, at Park City, one of the best-known silver-producing properties in Utah, is named. The Democrat is third on the ticket. His name is R. C. LUND, and he is a cattle owner and merchant. The first-named Electors are both Gentiles who dislike GEORGE Q. CANNON, and the last is a Mormon.

We may not commend without reservation a recent performance by the Young Women's Missionary Society of Bay Ridge, although it was praiseworthy to a certain extent. The club, as its name indicates, exists for the purpose of doing good. Its particular work is to take in odd lengths of ginghams and calicoes and turn them into aprons for use in one of Brooklyn's charitable institutions. When the club met last week the thread and needles and scissors were all ready, but there was no raw material on which to operate. The young women felt they must not spend the afternoon in idleness, and, after some discussion, decided to devote it to the study of the Oriental game of fan tan, the brother of one of the members offering to serve as instructor. Speaking without regard to the ethics of fan tan, and solely with reference to the club's disinclination to idleness, we remark that it is refreshing in these days to hear of a lot of young women who are not willing to waste so much as an afternoon.

"Have you had any intimation that Mr. BRYAN wants you nominated?"
"I have not talked to Mr. BRYAN, but some of my friends who have talked with him assure me that he wants me to run for Governor."—ELLIOT DANFORTH, Sept. 28.

This is what Mr. DANFORTH said in the morning, on Monday. In the evening Mr. PORTER was, on his motion, named unanimously as candidate for Governor. Did Mr. BRYAN change his mind? Did the committee reject his advice?

GREATER NEW-YORK.

Col. Francis V. Greene, in Scribner's Magazine for October, concludes an article on "The Government of the Greater New-York," as follows:

"The purpose of this article is to state some of the fundamental conditions of the problem of modern city government rather than to attempt to formulate a solution of it for New-York. Certain suggestions, however, may not be out of place for consideration in the wide discussion which will take place, and which it is desirable should take place, before a new charter is adopted. The City Government should maintain a clear distinction between executive authority and legislative powers. The chief executive officer should be a Mayor elected by universal suffrage for a term of not less than four years, and having absolute power of appointment and removal of heads of departments. The various departments should be administered without exception each by a single head, appointed by the Mayor, having the same term of office as himself, and responsible solely to him. The legislative power should be vested in an assembly of two houses; the upper house to consist of not exceeding twenty-one members, elected on a general ticket for a term of six years, one-third of them going out of office at the end of every two years. They should receive large salaries, or, preferably, should be paid a fee, say, $50 for every day's service in the house or in committee. They should give the greater part, if not all, of their time to the city's service, and have powers corresponding to those of the Directors or Trustees in a private corporation. The lower house should be more numerous, consisting of sixty or more members, elected annually, on a district or ward ticket, and each should be a resident of the district or ward which he represents. They should receive small salaries. All legislative power extending to every detail of the city's affairs should be vested in this municipal assembly. It should have power to levy taxes, make appropriations, borrow money—not exceeding the Constitutional limit—on the credit of the corporation, with the approval of the qualified voters at a general or special election, and in every way legislate upon the affairs of the city without interference from Albany.

"The present legislative boards and commissions should be abolished and their powers transferred to this legislative assembly. The powers of the two houses should not be equal, and on all matters affecting franchises, taxes, appropriations, and loans the decision of the upper house by a two-thirds vote should be final as against the vote of the lower house on the one hand or the Mayor's veto on the other. In addition, provision should be made, on lines similar to those in Paris, for the subdivision of the city into sections, districts, or wards, not more than ten in number, and designated by names rather than numbers. In each of these there should be a municipal office building, containing a representative of each of the city departments, charged with the administration of the affairs of that department within the boundaries of his district or ward. The Police and Fire Departments are already organized on this basis, and the Street Cleaning Department is being similarly organized. But nothing of this sort has been attempted in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Public Works, Health, and Parks. Citizens having business with these departments have to travel miles to reach the central office of the department, only to find the chief of the department overburdened with a mass of details which no one man can properly attend to, and quite ignorant of the condition and needs of the district in which he resides. As an instance of the waste and inefficiency arising from such extreme centralization, it may be stated that until the adoption of the present organization of the Street Cleaning Department, all its horses, machines, and carts were kept in one central stable, distant several miles from certain sections of the city which had to be cleaned every day. A large part of the time of the men and animals was consumed in traveling back and forth each day from the stable to the place of work. There is even now a waste of time and effort of the same kind, although smaller in amount, in connection with the Public Works and Tax and other departments which have no sub-offices. It is impossible to transact with efficiency and economy any large business extending over a large territory unless the business is subdivided, with a local agent in charge of each locality.

"The position of Mayor of the consolidated city is and must be, under any system which may be adopted, one of great power and influence, much greater than that of the Governors of any but a few of the States, of a Cabinet Minister, or a Senator or Representative in the Federal Congress. The position will be, in fact, second in responsibility and importance only to that of the President of the United States. It should receive a corresponding compensation, and should be surrounded with every possible dignity. Similarly, a position in the upper house of a legislative body, having full control of city affairs, will far exceed in importance that of a Director in any commercial enterprise. While it cannot bring the same pecuniary reward, yet what it lacks in this respect it can make up in public estimation and reputation if once a system can be established which will attract first-class men to these positions.

"The positions in the executive departments should constitute a life service, the subordinate officers being appointed by the head of the department, and holding their offices during good behavior. But in order to give the head of a department proper control over his subordinates, the power of removal should not, as now, be subject to the technicalities of proving a case in court. It would seem to be not impossible to devise a system under which the head of the department should have the right to remove any of his subordinates by filing written charges with the Mayor, and at the same time the rights of the subordinate be protected without giving him the power to inflict upon the city the expense of a long trial and the possible escape of the culprit on mere technicalities.

"A system of municipal government based on the principles above indicated—in outline only and all too crudely—would concentrate the powers of government in a representative body where the responsibility would be clearly defined. If this body were composed of bad men, the Government would be bad, but this is true of every system which can be devised. The saying is often quoted, but it is none the less true, that water will not rise above its source, and if the moral tone of a community is bad, its government will inevitably be bad, no matter what the system. On the other hand, if the moral tone is good, it must be provided with a system through which it can act and become effective, and it is the business of statesmen and politicians to devise such systems."

NORTH DAKOTA APPEALS FOR AID.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Although I have been only a short time in this State, (North Dakota,) I have been long enough to see very clearly that here, as indeed elsewhere, Bryan's much-harped-on division into the higher classes and the common people is, as all the rest of his appeals to the passions and prejudices of his audiences, an attempt to deceive. What he should say, if he is honest, is, the people who are too intelligent to be taken in by his sophistry (the classes) and those who are so ignorant as to be so beguiled, (the common people.) This becomes particularly evident in North Dakota, where there is absolutely no class distinction. There is very little difference in the pecuniary condition, all having what we may call a living, but few much more, and none having wealth. Under such conditions there is no place for class distinctions. The other, the true distinction in this campaign, between the intelligent and the ignorant, exists in full force here, as everywhere, and here the demagogue flourishes like a green bay tree, for while he cannot point to any wealthy class as a sample in his vicinage, he can all the more freely draw upon his imagination and picture the fanciful goldbug, the apocryphal Wall Street banker, and the fantastic millionaire, undeterred by any knowledge or experience among his auditors to restrain his voluble absurdities. It is really astonishing how much effect can be produced by these windy harangues, and it would be more surprising did we not see the results that flower forth where there is much less excuse or reason for it.

There are as intelligent, honest, and worthy people here as anywhere, and it seems certain that the November election will demonstrate that they are greatly in the majority. But as the few windy demagogues always create an overwhelmingly great amount of noise in proportion to their numbers, the result does not appear so assured as one would wish. As some speaker has said, one drunken man in a crowd owns the fair; so the clamor of the few may drown the voice of the silent many. Thus, while almost every intelligent man you meet in North Dakota is a Republican or gold Democrat, you will find a great many gatherings—the Popocrats are fond of meetings—a crowd of vociferous enthusiasts, stamping and "hallooing" over any sentiment against the rich, the well-to-do, or the better classes, (the intelligent,) but, above all, against gold or in favor of silver, (both always personified.) It is very difficult to tell how much of this is genuine and how much mere noise. I noticed that many of the apparently most enthusiastic would leave the hall in which the discussion (God save the mark!) was taking place. In an Eastern audience of the kind one would assume that they were going out to add liquid enthusiasm to the uproar, but as they did not return, the likeller supposition is that their interest had palled, or that the noise was merely characteristic of these crowds, or assumed. It was impossible to guess when the applause would break out, and this kept an intelligent observer watching with unaccountable curiosity for the next outburst, there being nothing in ordinary experience to guide him.

Of course it would be absurd to suppose all these people are either demented or dishonest. They are far from the class that produces criminals, and it forms a study worthy of a philosopher to seek to account for the strange aberration of intellect constituting the silver craze. The state of mind of these people is undoubtedly of the order of those who have produced revolutions, and the resemblance of some of their leaders to those fiery chiefs who led the French Revolution is forced upon the mind.

The widespread and furious propaganda of these silver leaders, taking advantage of the hard times, has really to a considerable extent unsettled the minds of the more ignorant classes and brought about a state of affairs that might become a source of real danger to American institutions if it should continue to be conjoined with circumstances favorable to its growth.

Such favorable conditions could scarcely continue in a country of such wondrous resources as this, but nevertheless it should be a warning to the statesmen, the men who have the real interests of the American people at heart, to take measures in time in the future to prevent the spread of dangerous heresies, seeing the effect of this silver craze, probably the most groundless, illogical, incomprehensible fallacy on a practical subject that ever bereft a practical people of their common sense.

All the people need now is enlightenment, especially in these distant parts of the country, and it does seem that two great gold parties ought to spare a few of their many able orators for the great outlying districts of the Nation. The Populists manage to send speakers everywhere. It will be criminal neglect on the part of the two honest parties if they fail to do likewise. The people, the great masses, are honest, and eagerly seek enlightenment. One speech like that of Bourke Cockran or Schurz, at Chicago, in almost any State in the sparsely populated West would doubtless turn the scale against the silver heresy. Will not some one of our great orators give the benefit of his eloquence, or will not the Campaign Committees send such an orator to North Dakota, to South Dakota, or to Montana?

J. W. P.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 24, 1896.

The Twentieth Century Controversy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Referring to the controversy now going on in the newspapers, and more particularly to the letter in the Sunday issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, signed by Mr. Alden of Brooklyn, relative to the question whether the twentieth century begins with Jan. 1, 1901, or Jan. 1, 1900, I would like to add my little mite.

I have always understood that the nineteenth century would end with the year 1900, and the matter appears to be quite simple, when one stops to consider for a moment. Assuming that the Christian era began the day of Christ's birth, then, when the first anniversary of Christ's birth came around, year 1 had ended; when the second anniversary came around, year 2 had ended, and so on, until the hundredth year came around, when the hundredth year or century would be completed. This would be the first century. Like reasoning would make the second century include the years 101-200.

These conclusions are confirmed by the statements of Simon Newcomb and Edward S. Holden in their work, entitled "Astronomy," published by Henry Holt & Co., New-York, 1880, and to be found at Page 254: "The closing year of each century—1600, 1700," &c. So, also, Webster's International Dictionary, under the word "century," gives as an example of a century: "The seventh century, (601-700, inclusive.") Mr. Alden erred in assuming that Jan. 1, 1800, was the beginning of the nineteenth century. MATHEW MATTIX.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of the 24th inst., on the editorial page, you have an item which implies that the twentieth century commences on the 1st of January, 1901. You say: "It is not a debatable question." It is a mathematical question, and I think your answer to it is in error. You say: "It must be plain to his mind that the year 100 completed the century, and a new one began with 101."

The first century (or 100 years) of the Christian era was completed at the end of the ninety-ninth year, and the second century then commenced at the next stroke of time, to wit, the commencement of the one hundredth year, as we write it, and not at the end thereof.

The very instant a child draws its first breath he is in his first year, and continues in his first year for one year longer, less that first breath; he is no years old until he has completed one year. When he can write one to his name, he has completed his first year; the next stroke of time he is in his second year, and remains there until he is two years of age. If he is one year old when he reaches one, he is ninety-nine years old when he reaches ninety-nine, and one year older (or 100 years old) at the commencement of the hundredth year, and 1,900 years old at the commencement of the year 1900. Hence the child would be 100 years old at the commencement of the hundredth year, and not at its completion or one hundred and first year.

Nineteen hundred years will have passed when we arrive at 1900, as a hundred years had passed when the world arrived at 100. The first century commenced at the first tick of time, and ended at the last tick of time in the year 99. EDNA BATES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1896.

BRYAN'S PETTISHNESS.

Whether "Alienist" is correct in his assumption of the condition of Mr. Bryan's mind or not is an open question, but it is enough that the Presidential nominee of one of the two principal parties of the United States should so far forget himself in the speech which he made in New-Haven as to angrily charge the Yale College boys with "distributing the ill-gotten wealth of their fathers," simply when in response to a statement by Mr. Bryan that "99 out of every hundred of you," (as explained to you by a correspondent a day or two ago,) they broke out with their class feeling in cheering for '99, and with their political exuberance in cheering for McKinley whenever occasion offered, as college boys are apt to do upon public occasions, under any circumstances, wherever they may be placed, whether in public buildings, theatres, or on the college green.

By such a retort from the candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Bryan showed, to say the least, an unhealthy condition of mind. READER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

PERSONAL.

—BONNIN Pasha, the chief of the Sultan's private police, is a plump, thick-set, square-headed Frenchman, hailing from Rouffiac, in the Charente. At the age of thirty-five he left the army to become an Inspector at the Prefecture in Paris, and eight years later, in 1884, was put at the disposition of M. DE MONTEBELLO, then French Ambassador at the Sublime Porte. ABDUL HAMID took a fancy to him, and desired him to organize a detective force for service about the palace. A corps of bludgeon men was the result, and their tactics much surprised the Parisian agent, SOUDAIS, a few years ago, when he invited help in arresting a notorious swindler. Tapping at the malefactor's door, the Turkish official felled to earth the servant who opened it, and the party proceeded through the house, knocking insensible everybody they met. SOUDAIS was busily engaged in succoring the wounded, while BONNIN collared the real criminal. BONNIN has a comfortable house in Pera, and his wife, as court dressmaker, has considerably increased his savings, which quite justify him in contemplating retirement.

—A career of active service extending over a period of sixty-five years will be terminated to-day by the retirement of EDWARD GERRARD, the "father of the British Museum," who, at the ripe age of eighty-six, thinks it time to take a rest and his well-earned pension. Not that he is by any means infirm of mind or body. Mr. GERRARD has his mental faculties absolutely unimpaired, and he is more active than many men twenty-five years his junior. His resignation is purely voluntary, and the intimate knowledge of the osteological collections which he has acquired will be a sensible loss to the national institution in which he has passed the greater part of his life. In length of service, Mr. GERRARD is unsurpassed in the annals of the museum.

—"Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY," says The Edinburgh Scotsman, "is politically an extinct volcano. Even in his most active days his eruptions were ineffective, and generally ended in smoke. To-day amid the turmoil of Irish factions his doings and sayings are of little account." This is simply a bit of Tory revenge for Mr. MCCARTHY'S North American Review article, declaring that the last Parliamentary session was a record of failure after failure for the Government.

—COSTAKI Pasha, Turkey's representative at London, is a Greek by nationality and a Christian by religion. His real name is CONSTANTINE ANTHOBOULUS Pasha, which has by some process of evolution become transformed into COSTAKI Pasha. It is worthy of note that his predecessor, RUSTEM Pasha, who was of Italian origin, was also a Christian.

—Gen. C. C. WATTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of West Virginia, is dangerously ill and has been compelled to give up his canvass of the State. It is doubtful if he will be able to resume during the campaign.

WILL NOT LEAVE TURKEY

SIR PHILIP CURRIE WILL REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Situation in Moush and Erzroum Improving—A Thousand Armenians Said to Have Been Massacred in Mikde—Suggestions of the French Ambassador Indorsed by the Other Diplomats in the Turkish Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The statement published in the Paris Figaro that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, is about to withdraw from Constantinople is officially branded at the Foreign Office as absolutely false.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Mr. Hampson, the British Vice Consul at Moush, Anatolia, has arrived in the capital. On his way from Moush he stopped at Erzroum. He says that the situation in both Moush and Erzroum is improving, owing to the fact that the leading Turks have determined not to allow any more massacres, their interests having suffered by the loss of the Armenians and the loosing of the spirit of robbery.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that a dispatch received in that city from Constantinople says that the Governor of Kharpoot reports that a thousand Armenians were massacred at Mikde on Saturday last.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—It is announced upon semi-official authority that the foreign diplomats at Constantinople are unanimous in their support of the attitude taken by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the Porte, which, they believe, is likely to reduce the acuteness of the situation.

In a recent audience with the Sultan, M. Cambon informed his Majesty of the feeling of uneasiness which the recent anarchy in Constantinople had caused in Europe, declared that a repetition of the disorders would lead to European intervention, advised the Sultan to exercise clemency to bring about a pacification of the Armenians, and demanded the release of the thousands of innocent persons who were in prison, the convoking of the Armenian Assembly for the election of a Patriarch, and the execution of the reforms which his Majesty had promised.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Lokay Anzeiger says that the Sultan has pledged his word to Baron von Saurma Jeltsch, the German Ambassador to Turkey, that if any fresh disorders occur in Constantinople only the police and military will be used to suppress them. The employment of men armed with cudgels to disperse rioters will not be allowed.

YELLOW FEVER'S DEADLY WORK.

The Disease Confined Principally to Spanish Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Yellow fever continues to be the most effective ally of the Cuban insurgents. United States Sanitary Inspector Caminero, reporting to the Marine Hospital Service from Santiago de Cuba, writes:

"Yellow fever increases daily, and, as I have reported before, the cases end almost invariably in death. With the advent of the new recruits (40,000) now on their way to the island, the fever, I am afraid, will take an epidemic character and make great havoc among the unacclimated troops. The Inspector at Havana indicates that the disease is confined almost wholly to the Spanish soldiers. Of the 41 deaths from yellow fever in the last week, he says 35 occurred among the patients in the military hospital, and only 6 among civilians, 87 of the 105 cases being also among the new soldiers. The yellow fever deaths in other Cuban towns for the week are reported as follows: Matanzas, 28; Santiago, 15; Sagua la Grande, 13.

No reports were received from other towns or from outlying districts, where the death rate is presumed to be higher on account of the lack of medical attention.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

She Takes Poison in the Home of Consul General Judd in Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—An American woman named Constance Elroy visited the American consulate in this city yesterday. She was in great distress, and her story so affected Consul General Judd that he sent her to Mrs. Judd, who insisted upon her remaining as her guest until her circumstances should improve.

Miss Elroy appeared very grateful for the kindness shown her, but was very despondent. Shortly after she retired last night groans were heard in her room, and upon investigation it was discovered that Miss Elroy had taken a large dose of poison. Medical assistance was hastily summoned and most of the poison was removed.

The woman may possibly recover, but her condition is still critical.

Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Star says that Detective Bryning, who was a prominent figure in the prosecution of Mrs. Florence Maybrick for the murder of her husband, James Maybrick, made a startling statement to friends of Mrs. Maybrick just before his death, which occurred recently, and that, in consequence of his revelations, the case of the condemned woman is likely to assume a new phase, with hitherto unlooked-for developments.

Three Days' Battle in Mashonaland.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Government has received a dispatch from Fort Salisbury stating that serious fighting, lasting three days, has taken place in Mashonaland, near Mazoe. The British, the telegram says, were hemmed in for ten hours by the natives. No details of the fighting are given, except the statement that two British officers were wounded.

Strike of the London Cabmen.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The strike of the London cabmen is spreading rapidly. There are now 1,500 cab drivers out, and the number is fast increasing. The drivers struck against the operation of a system by which only privileged cabs are allowed to solicit passengers at the railway stations.

George Du Maurier Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The St. James's Gazette announces that George du Maurier, the novelist, is confined to his bed with a serious affection of the heart and lungs.

A New Lord Mayor for London.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman George Faudel Phillips was elected Lord Mayor of London to-day.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:30 P. M., Sept. 29.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at midnight, Sept. 29.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Nierich, from Genoa Sept. 17, Naples 18th, and Gibraltar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 7:17 P. M.

LIVELY FIGHT WITH A CRANE.

A Wounded Bird Attacks the Man Who Shot Him.

RIVER EDGE, N. J., Sept. 29.—David Bloomer, one of the largest men in this place, had an encounter with a crane this afternoon, which he shot in a small pond of Edgar Wait's. Bloomer was told of the crane being in the pond, and, shouldering his gun, started out to shoot it. He had been gone but a short time, when his gun was heard to go off, from the station, and when he did not come back directly one of the boys started out to look for him.

The boy got almost in sight of the pond, when he heard the gun discharged a second time, and on coming up with Bloomer he found him with his face bleeding in several places from picks and scratches he had received from the long beak of the bird, which had showed fight, and gave the big fellow a tussle before he could shoot him the second time. Bloomer says the bird was only wounded in the wing by the first shot, and, seeing him on the bank, swam and pulled itself ashore by grasping the grass with its bill, and came for him with its mouth wide open. He made several attempts to pick and scratch his eyes out. Bloomer finally got his gun to bear on the crane once more, and ended its fight with a well-directed shot.

When stretched out on the station platform the crane measured six feet from tip to tip.

A BOLD AERONAUT'S DESCENT.

He Lands Safely, After a Thrilling Experience in the Air.

MANILLA, Ind., Sept. 29.—John W. Innis, an aeronaut, had a thrilling experience yesterday afternoon. He came here to give an exhibition in connection with a political rally, and 500 persons witnessed the ascension. He had attained the heighth of 2,500 feet, when the balloon burst and began falling rapidly.

He was on a trapeze, eight feet below his parachute, which he could not disentangle from the falling balloon. With daring nerve, he climbed the rope of the parachute while the horrified spectators expected at any moment to see him dashed to the earth. He succeeded in unfurling the parachute, which checked the downward flight of the balloon. In a few seconds the balloon, freed of its hot air, tossed about like a ship sail, and first the balloon would be on top and then the parachute. The descent then was not rapid.

During all the revolutions of the balloon and parachute Innis held on, sometimes descending headforemost, but always clinging to the parachute, until he finally landed in safety and without a scratch. This balloon has the reputation of having killed six persons.

A MURDERER OR AN IMPOSTER.

Buffalo Police Puzzled by an Italian Prisoner.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Two brothers of the murderer of Clementi, an Italian who was killed on Court Street a few months ago by the Battaglia brothers, declare that the prisoner, who was brought from La Crosse, Wis., a few days ago, and who was supposed to be Salvatore Battaglia, is not their brother.

The whole Battaglia family now say that the prisoner is not Salvatore, and claim that they have never seen him before.

The prisoner says he is not the murderer, that his name is Galvatiner Bollini, that he is well acquainted with the Battaglia brothers, and has heard of the murder, and had read the facts.

Bollini says that he was in the West and had no money. He wanted to come East, and this was the means which he took to accomplish his purpose, knowing that the police of Buffalo were looking for the murderers, and that they could easily be deceived.

A LYNCHING THREATENED.

Louisiana Troops Protecting a Negro Suspected of Murder.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—A company of State militia is guarding the Court House at Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish, in which is "Arch" Joiner, one of the two negroes accused of the murder of five members of John Cotton's family. John Johnson, also accused of participation in the crime, is in the parish prison here.

The white people of Tangipahoa have temporarily abandoned their usual avocations, and at all the small towns are holding indignation meetings, where loud protests are heard against the course of the authorities in bringing Johnson here and in taking steps to protect Joiner.

It is feared that an attempt yet will be made to lynch Joiner, and threats are made to harm the officials who spirited away Johnson.

"SHEPPEL" WAS D. J. BOWEN.

Body in the Potter's Field Identified as a Boston Actor.

A man known only as Sheppel was overcome by the heat on Aug. 10, and died in Roosevelt Hospital two days later. His body was buried, with those of several other victims of the heat, in the Potter's Field, on Aug. 14.

Nicholas M. Williams, sexton of the cathedral in Boston, seeking through the Morgue records last night for a clue to the disappearance of Daniel J. Bowen, an actor well known in Massachusetts, decided that in Sheppel he had found what he sought. He said that Bowen acted under the name of Sheppel. The body will be exhumed and sent to Boston for interment.

The Government Candidates Beaten.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 29.—In to-day's election for the Provincial Assembly, in the Fourth District of Prince County, W. C. Campbell (Conservative) was elected by 64 majority over the Government candidate.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall Stewart of Boscobel, Peekskill, N. Y., have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Jeanne, to Mr. Mason Loomis Decker, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 14, at 4:30. Mr. Decker is the only son of Judge Decker of Denver, Col. He is a graduate of Yale, and is practicing law with his father in Denver. To accommodate New-York guests a special car will be attached to the train leaving Grand Central Station at 2 P. M. on the day of the wedding. Returning, it will leave Peekskill at 8 P. M. Boscobel is a large and beautiful country seat.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, close their cottage at Larchmont to-day. They will remain in town during the season, during which it is expected the wedding of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Farmer, will be celebrated.

—Miss Florence Montgomery Crist, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Crist, was married to Herbert Edward Bull at the home of the young woman's parents, at "The Pines," Burnside, Orange County, N. Y., yesterday at noon.

—Another November wedding, recently announced, is that of Miss Margaretta B. Nichols to Francis Crosby Roles, youngest son of William Roles of England. The ceremony will take place Nov. 18.

—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel of Philadelphia will spend the Winter in New-York, as they did last year. They have leased the Arthur M. Dodge house at 27 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Col. and Mrs. John Jay will be at their city residence, 22 East Seventy-second Street, early in November. They are at the Bedford House, Kartonah, N. Y.

—Miss Edythe Easle and Assistant District Attorney Robert W. B. Townsend will, it is announced, be married in St. Thomas's Church, on Nov. 17, at 4 P. M.

—Mrs. William Gerry Slade and Miss Slade have returned to their home, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, from Mount Desert and Moosehead Lake.

—The engagement of Miss Natalie J. Colquitt, of South Orange, N. J., to Mr. John G. Gould of New-York is announced.

—Mrs. William Astor will not leave Newport until Oct. 1.

THE PORTE'S FRAIL THRONE

OSCAR S. STRAUS ANALYZES THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

On One Side the Sultan Are the Powerful Religious Orders Ready to Unseat Him, on the Other the Powers Acting in Paper Concert, but Leaving Russia to Play a Subtle Part—England's Dangerous and Difficult Position.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister of the United States to Constantinople, in talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night about the Armenian situation, said:

"The difference between a position taken by a statesman when in power and when out of power; the feeling of responsibility in the one case and the absence of it, to a large extent, in the other, is forcibly illustrated by the speech of the Grand Old Man of English politics in Liverpool last Thursday afternoon, and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning.

"The civilized world has been shocked and horrified by the massacres that have within the last year and a half taken place in Turkey. But the Governments of Europe do not reflect the sentiments of their people, in the way that we are accustomed to in this country, and therein lies one of the great differences between monarchical and democratic governments.

What the Treaty of Berlin Was.

"The situation in Turkey, brought about by the intervention of what is known as the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia on the one hand, and Turkey on the other, is very anomalous. By that treaty among other things Turkey guaranteed to introduce certain reforms in the empire, in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to periodically make known to the powers the steps taken to this effect. The powers named being charged with the superintendence of the application of such reforms.

"The position that this puts the Sultan in is this: His attempts to put into execution such reforms at once arouses the opposition of the religious orders in Turkey, whose enmity will bring about his dethronement. The nature of such reforms, if strenuously urged, would bring about, as it has done, the opposition of some of the signatory powers. For instance, the enmity between England and Russia, between which the Sultan has been balancing since the treaty of Paris, in 1856, is such that what would please England would surely be opposed by Russia. The result has been that there has been no concert between the powers since the Crimean War, except at the moment when the treaties of Paris and the treaty that was made after the Russo-Turkish war, namely, the treaty of Berlin in 1878, were signed. In other words, it was in the true sense of the word a paper concert, and it ceased when the ink with which the treaties were written became dry.

England Not Specially Bound.

"It is claimed, by reason of the treaty concluded between England and Turkey, a month before the treaty of Berlin in 1878, by which the Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to England and wherein the Sultan promises also to introduce necessary reforms in his government for the protection of Christans, that a special treaty obligation rests upon Great Britain to compel the Sultan to adequately protect the Armenians and to prevent absolutely the occurrence and recurrence of the massacres that have so recently taken place.

"I am unable to see that this treaty imposes any greater obligation upon Great Britain than upon the other signatory powers, in that the main object of this treaty is to recompense England by giving her Cyprus in return for the cession to Russia of Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars.

"Mr. Gladstone, in my opinion, entirely loses sight of the actual facts that have to a large extent occasioned the massacres. Turkey is as putty in the hands of the great powers, provided they are agreed. The fact is she could not successfully resist any one of them, provided that one had not to fear the opposition of the others.

"The power that has taken the most advantage of that fact is Russia, and a careful study of the terrible conflicts between the Turkish troops and the Armenians, with their attendant atrocities, from the Zietoun massacre, a year and a half ago, to the present day, will reveal the Mephistophelean hand of Russia directing it all. She sets the Turkish Empire afire and immediately rushes to the Sultan with buckets of water to put it out, and the Sultan, in gratitude, throws himself in the arms of the Czar as his protector from the other European powers.

Blind to Russia's Double Game.

"If the diplomacy of the other European powers that are not allied with Russia had succeeded in opening the eyes of the Sultan to this double game of Russia, many, if not all, of the horrors we have read about during the last year and a half would have been avoided.

"Russia does not propose, if she can help it, to permit England to act the humanitarian part in protecting the Christians of the Ottoman Empire. That character in the play she has reserved for herself, in the same way she did following the Bulgarian massacres. That is her method of carving up Turkey, by appropriating to herself all the good slices. For Great Britain to make a paper wall, as Mr. Gladstone in his speech advises, by withdrawing her Ambassadors, is precisely what would suit Russia best.

"To my mind it would be unworthy of so great a nation as Great Britain in such a crisis as this to take the first step unless she is determined to follow it up with her ironclads and bayonets. Whether, in view of the alliance of Russia and France on the one side and the Triple Alliance on the other, England is justified in taking such a step is a question of such momentous consequence that no one but the Ministers of Great Britain have the right to decide. I surely would not assume to express an opinion.

"I will conclude the interview by quoting an article by Dr. Geffcken, one of the foremost European political writers, in The Forum of March last on the European situation. He said:

"'Russia's support of Turkey is due to the fact that she is always glad to give trouble to the Porte, though at the same time she secretly exercises a retarding influence and presents herself to the Sultan as his true protector. Under the pretext of restoring order, Russia would like to take another slice of Anatolia, but she will never countenance an autonomous Armenia which might form a nucleus of attraction for her own Armenians and become a second Bulgaria. As for France, she simply here, as everywhere else, submissively follows in the wake of Russia.'"

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—John C. New of Indiana is at the Astor.

—Major General Schuyler Hamilton is at the Savoy.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—J. A. W. Grip, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Waldorf.

—Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, United States Navy, is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts, and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, and Paul Morton of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington; Mr. de Meek, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and John P. Stockton of New-Jersey are at the Cambridge.

MACREADY'S DISPUTED WILL.

A Commission to Prove that His First Wife Was Divorced.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—W. W. Crane, counsel for Mrs. Stella Barr Macready, today appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Orphans' Court for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in Minneapolis, Minn., with a view to proving that Mrs. Ida Macready was not only divorced from the late James Macready, proprietor of the Hilton Hotel, but that she married again. She is the woman who recently made claim to the Macready estate and asked the court to remove as administratrix his second wife, Stella Barr Macready.

Mr. Crane, in making his application, stated to the court that he had just returned from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that the Judge who granted the divorce to Mrs. Macready No. 1 was willing to testify to that fact, as was the Clerk of the court. The records of the case, or that portion of them containing the decree had, however, been mislaid or stolen, and he had been unable to get a copy of them; hence it was necessary to have a commissioner go there and take testimony.

Frank Clarke of New-York, counsel for widow No. 1, opposed the granting of the application, on the ground that the expense would eat up the estate. He branded Mr. Crane's statement as ridiculous.

Judge Kirkpatrick took a different view of it and granted the application. He gave counsel three days to file interrogations and cross-interrogations, and then the case went over for two weeks. Macready was a well-known actor, and he purchased the Hilton Hotel several years ago. A short time ago he was instantly killed by a runaway horse in front of his hotel.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT BOOM.

Many Holders Sold Heavily in Yesterday's Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Wheat began the day with a one-and-one-fourth-cent break, followed by a one-and-one-eighth-cent quick rally. Then it became choppy, with the crowd ready to follow any leader either way. December, which touched 68 cents late Monday, and closed at 67¾ cents, opened with sales at 67⅛ cents to 68⅜ cents. The first rush of selling put the price from 66½ cents to 66⅝ cents. Then the action was to 67 cents, to 66¾ cents, to 67⅛ cents, to 66⅞ cents, with a strong up turn, to 67⅝ cents, a quick drop to 66¾ cents, then up to 67⅝ cents, to 67 cents, to 67½ cents, and at midday it held close around 67 cents.

Logan sold, probably for Dunn; Barrett sold, probably for Cudahy. Mitchell, Champlin, Stoner, and other liberal individual traders sold. The market presented the appearance of being worked by some strong clique, but whether for the purpose of unloading big holdings or increasing already large lines the trade could only guess.

The early selling was encouraged by the desire for a reaction, the weak opening in New-York stocks, the increase in local receipts to 320 cars, the heavy Northwest receipts, which reached 1,182 cars, against 903 last Tuesday; the theory that the 2,000,000 bushels dropped out of sight yesterday will reappear in the next visible supply, and, more than all these, by the increased Russian offerings of over 2,000,000 bushels, making the world's shipments the largest in months at 8,419,000 bushels.

WARD IS RENOMINATED.

The Robertsonians Take Steps to Make Their Candidate "Regular."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the Robertson faction of the Sixteenth Congressional District, comprising the County of Westchester and the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of New-York, held a second convention this afternoon in the Orawanpum Hotel to nominate a candidate for member of Congress. It was considered necessary, as there was an irregularity in the calling of the first. The convention was a repetition of the first. William L. Ward of Port Chester was nominated for member of Congress.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The anti-Platt Congressional candidate in the Westchester District, W. L. Ward, has filed objections against Secretary of State Palmer recognizing the Platt candidate for Congress, Ben L. Fairchild, as the regular candidate in that district. Mr. Ward argues that he, and not Mr. Fairchild, is the regular Republican candidate.

THE ROCKEFELLERS PROTEST.

Proceedings to Reduce Taxes on Their Westchester Lands.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Application was made this morning to Justice J. O. Dykman by ex-Judge Noah Davis of counsel for William and John D. Rockefeller, for a writ of certiorari to the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, in which they own real estate, to have them review and reverse their assessments.

The Rockefellers claim that only one of the Assessors did the assessing, which was in itself illegal. William Rockefeller shows that on his 621 acres he is assessed $1,023,482; John D. Rockefeller is assessed $247,900, and they think it excessive, and ask the court to appoint a referee to take testimony as to how the Assessors came to the conclusions they did, and report to the court.

The Assessors were represented by Lawyer Frank V. Millard. Judge Dykman appointed Franklin Couch of Peekskill a referee to take testimony in the matter and report.

Rhode Island's Financial Needs.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—The special session of the Rhode Island General Assembly convened to-day. Gov. Lippitt submitted a message which contained facts regarding the State's financial condition, and the special Commission on Finance made a report in which it is recommended that the people shall vote upon the question of borrowing money in sums not exceeding $250,000 to defray expenses until the annual taxes are forthcoming. It was recommended that an issue of bonds be dispensed with and the borrowing plan adopted in its stead, because the State will have to issue bonds to a considerable extent shortly in order to complete the new State House. The report of the commission will be acted upon during the session, which is not likely to last more than three or four days.

Candidates for Priesthood Ordained.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The first ordination services to be held in the new seminary at Valentine Hill were held this morning. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, assisted by ten priests. Seven candidates for the priesthood were ordained to the minor order of deacon. They were John J. Fullan, Patrick J. Healy, John B. McHugh, William D. Nixon, Francis J. Prunty, Richard L. Tobin of the Archdiocese of New-York, and Theodore H. Judge of the Albany Diocese. Another year of successful study will entitle these candidates to ordination to the priesthood.

Westchester Fair and Horse Show.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—This, the second day of the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show, is, in fact, only the first day of the exhibition, as yesterday was a preliminary day, in which the late exhibits were arranged in the different tents. A long line of wagons, in which were farmers and their families, was at the gates before they were open. A balloon ascended this evening.

Tupper's Ocean Subsidy Scheme.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The papers presented to Parliament in connection with the fast Atlantic steamship service show that when Sir Charles Tupper was going out of power he was negotiating for the close of a contract with the Allan Line Steamship Company for a twenty-knot service for a subsidy of $1,250,000. Of this amount the Imperial Government was to give $375,000.

W. C. WHITNEY IS MARRIED

QUIET CEREMONY AT ST. SAUVEUR'S CHURCH, BAR HARBOR.

None of Mr. Whitney's Family Was Present—His Son at Yale Attended Recitations as Usual—Frederic May Ushered the Guests to Their Seats in the Church—The Bride Was Dressed in Blue and White Silk.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 29.—At St. Sauveur's Episcopal Church, at 12:30 o'clock to-day, Mrs. Edith S. Randolph was married to William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. None of Mr. Whitney's family was present. Mrs. Randolph asked a few friends verbally, who afterward went to her home, the Anchorage, for breakfast.

Mrs. Randolph's brother, Frederic May, attended to the church duties, and seated the crowd of people who came to see the ceremony. Mr. Whitney was attended by Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, and the bride was attended by her two children. The church was beautifully decorated and thronged with people.

The bride was attired in blue and white silk, carried pink roses, and wore a bonnet with pink roses and forget-me-nots.

The couple will remain here for a week and then go to Hot Springs.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Payne Whitney, son of ex-Secretary Whitney, is a student at Yale. He is in the senior class, and one of the chief movers in the proposed sound-money club of the university. He did not attend his father's wedding at Bar Harbor, but was at his recitations at Yale to-day as usual. He was a member of the Yale crew at Henley.

MR. WHITNEY'S COUNTRY PLACE.

Beautiful Stretch of Forest and Meadow on Long Island.

The country home of William C. Whitney in time will be one of the most beautiful places on Long Island. It is within a year or two that he acquired the tract of land at Wheatley Hills, in Oyster Bay, about four miles south of Hempstead Harbor. This tract, consisting of about 700 acres, is still rough, though it is rapidly undergoing great changes under the supervision of Olmstead, Elliott & Olmstead, the landscape gardeners.

Previously to Mr. Whitney's ownership, the land was divided into eighteen or twenty small farms, some of which had been tilled by farmers whose ancestors had occupied them since Colonial days. Mr. Whitney has not even christened his estate, but it is generally known to the farmers about as the old Mott Downing place, because one of the few old farmhouses left standing by the new owner was originally occupied by a man of that name.

The section of Long Island in which the country house is situated has been noted for its quiet beauty, and years ago many wealthy New-York men established their country homes there, and have made improvements from year to year. It is said that within a few miles about Wheatley, in the towns of Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and North Hempstead, there is a greater aggregation of wealth than in any other country section in the United States. Adjoining Mr. Whitney's estate are the magnificent country homes of E. D. Morgan and James F. D. Lanier, while in the vicinity are places owned and occupied by Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, R. L. Cottenet, H. O. Havemeyer, Perry Tiffany, Kingsley Magoun, Stanley Mortimer, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Of the 700 acres owned by Mr. Whitney, about 250 are covered with a natural forest. The rest is generally undulating meadow land, with scattered clusters of trees, which add a picturesque beauty to the scene. The charm of the place will be in the open forest and the deep vistas of the green meadows through the scattered trees. The very quiet scenery seems to have an attraction for Mr. Whitney, as he spends most of his leisure there, not only in Summer but in the Winter. At present twenty or thirty men are employed on it, most of them in trimming the forests and clearing out the underbrush, under the immediate direction of the forester, John Cunven. Others are engaged in building the new stables, laying out roadways, and completing the steeplechase course.

Mr. Whitney has not yet built a house upon the place, and has probably waited to consult the tastes of his bride. When he does build, his country home will have few equals in this country. The probable location of the house is an elevation or knoll toward the northern end of the property and just within the edge of the forest. Mr. Whitney has found accommodation heretofore in the handsome villa of Mr. James F. D. Lanier on adjoining grounds, which he has leased for the present, and where he will probably spend part of his honeymoon. This is a large, white mansion on the crest of a hill, commanding an extended view from every window and from the great porticoes at both front and rear.

Entering from the front, one passes through a large vestibule into the great room of the house. This occupies the entire centre portion. From this room the grand staircase ascends, and at the second floor a wide balcony overlooks the grand hall or drawing room. The entire room and staircase are finished in white enamel. The rest of the living portion of the house—the library, dining hall, and bedrooms—is finished in antique oak. The house is furnished in English style, and rugs and tapestries are conspicuous features. Mr. Whitney is a connoisseur in such matters, and his collection of tapestries is probably not surpassed by that of any private individual in the country.

Thus far, the only important building Mr. Whitney has erected on his place is the stable. He is a lover of horses, and he has built a complete stable. It is 212 feet long by 50 feet wide. It contains fourteen box stalls, each 8 by 10 feet. There is not a single standing stall in the place. Every convenience and improvement for the comfort and care of the animals has been provided, even to a heating furnace and an immense washing basin in the basement. An artesian well, which was completed only last week, with the aid of a great windmill will furnish water for the entire establishment.

A unique feature of the stable is the inclosed paddock, or training and exercising track, which extends around the building. A roof or wooden awning twenty feet in width extends from the stable on all sides, the outer edge resting on substantial supports. Sliding doors, the upper half of which are of glass, are provided. The corners of the stable are rounded off.

It is not improbable that Mr. Whitney's racing stable will become famous. At present he has eight or ten horses. Among them are Demuth, formerly owned by George Ehret, and Marble.

Another feature of Mr. Whitney's place is the steeplechase. This is a mile and a half in length, and is so constructed that from no point can the entire course be seen. It extends around the property near the outer edge, passing through the forest at the north, and over the meadows, up the hill, and down to the low lands at the south. At one point, when the circuit is nearly completed, the course overlaps and extends far enough beyond to make the distance of a mile and a half. The course is laid out in such a way as to give it as much the character of an English cross-country run as possible. In the course there are seven brush jumps, besides water and stone-wall jumps, so there is variety enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of cross-country riding. Mr. Whitney delights in this pastime.

An arboreal nursery is also one of the adjuncts of the place. Between six and seven acres are devoted to the propagation of such trees and shrubs as flourish in this climate and are useful or ornamental. It contains over 6,000 trees.

Mr. William C. Hayes, the well-known cross-country rider, has general charge of the estate, and especial charge of the racing stable and steeplechase. He is an authority on matters connected with horses, racing, cross-country riding, and fox hunting. Mr. Hayes occupies the old Mott Downing homestead.

Wheatley Hills are within an hour's journey from the city of the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad, and the Whitney place but a few minutes' drive from the Westbury station.

Chandler—Wadsworth.

GENESEO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The marriage of Miss Mary Wharton Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, to Porter Chandler took place at St. Michael's Church to-day at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler left this evening for New-York. They will extend their wedding tour to Japan. Upon their return, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will reside in the Genesee Valley, and Mr. Chandler will engage in stock raising.

STRIKE DELAYS TRAFFIC..

The Canadian Pacific Hampered by Lack of Telegraph Operators.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—The strike of telegraph operators on the Canadian Pacific Railroad is delaying traffic to a great extent. The officials of the road profess to believe that the strike will not be of long duration.

Superintendent Leonard to-day said two of his dispatchers here had obeyed the order issued from Montreal last night to go out on strike, and a number of operators at intermediate points between Toronto and Montreal and Toronto and Windsor had also left their posts. Two operators at Toronto Junction, one at Parkdale, and one at Leeside ceased work as soon as the dispatch from their Master Workman was received, but Superintendent Leonard stated that all these places had been filled by good men.

Mr. Leonard estimates that on his division some eighty operators have quit work. The strike is general over the Canadian Pacific Railway system. All freight trains will be sent out as usual, but if a sufficient number of operators are not secured to manipulate the wires, these freights will be sent out in sections and a flag system will be used.

Assistant Grand Chief Pierson of the Order of Railway Telegraphers is in charge of the strike. He said to-night:

"I did not want to have this duty imposed upon me; I wanted simply to have the two parties come together and have an amicable settlement. I pleaded for this in vain with Vice President Shaughnessy. We got messages and telegrams from members all along the line urging the order to protect the men. The men complained that they are poorly paid; the company asks a train dispatcher to work for from $35 to $40 a month, while in the United States they get $125 and $150. The men wanted uniformity of wages, and I presented a basis of payment which would introduce this uniformity, but Mr. Shaughnessy would not listen to me. The men are compelled to do work which is only fit for laborers. They have to attend to signals, shovel snow, chop wood, attend to tanks, and walk miles in the snow to carry out this duty. These duties they think should not be imposed upon them.

"Mr. Shaughnessy said we should go to the Division Superintendent's office. This has been tried before by the men, with the result that their grievances would not be listened to. This we can prove. Upon most of the railway systems in the United States all men necessary to the equipment and running of trains have their separate unions, but all are under one federation, and act simultaneously in case of strikes. The telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific are not yet federated with the engineers, conductors, and brakemen, but there is a move in this direction which I believe will be accomplished. We have a large protective fund at our disposal, which will be ample for our needs."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas J. Haines.

Thomas J. Haines, whose death last week, at New-Market, N. H., was reported here yesterday, came to New-York from Boston in 1830, and for five years was actively engaged as a builder. He constructed several large buildings in the vicinity of Broadway and Canal Street, which was then a popular dwelling district. He was ninety-two years of age, and was one of the oldest Masons in New-England, having received the Master Mason's degree in 1826. He was a member of one lodge for seventy years.

David Wilson.

David Wilson died Monday at his home, 55 East Centre Street, Bayonne, where he had been an invalid confined to his house seven years unable to walk. He was made paymaster of the National Guard, State of New-York, in 1877, by Gov. Robinson, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He had been in the Sub-Treasury of this city thirty years, serving first as chief of the fractional currency department, and later as chief of the fractional coin division.

Rubie Louise Keeney.

Miss Rubie Louise Keeney, the only daughter of Bridge Trustee Seth L. Keeney of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at her home, 221 Clermont Avenue, of tuberculosis. It was her twenty-second birthday.

Obituary Notes.

—Ex-Assemblyman Charles J. Kurth of Brooklyn died Monday evening in the Seney Hospital of a complication of diseases. He represented the Twelfth Assembly District of Kings County in the Legislature of 1891-2. He was a friend of John Y. McKane, and during the latter's reign in Gravesend was counsel to a number of boards in the town government. He was thirty-four years old.

—Joseph H. Winters, assistant clerk in the Kings County Court, died yesterday morning at his home, 616 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was sixty-one years old, and was connected with the County Court twenty-four years.

The Speedy Louisiana Mule.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Col. J. Burriss McGehee is prominent in the Laurel Hill section, and the pioneer in the industry of raising of mules and hay farming in the State. From Col. McGehee's experience there is a promising field in this sort of farming in Louisiana. He has been raising mules for the planters for a long time, and says that he makes more money out of it than he can out of cotton or cane. He raises more particularly three-quarter bred or thoroughbred mules, and says that the long-eared product of Louisiana is superior to any that can be imported from other States. "I feed my stock on oats," said he to The Picayune man. "Corn in this climate is a bad thing to raise stock on. It gives them flesh and nothing else. Now, the mules than can be raised here are better than those that are brought here from other parts of the United States. They are not of your long-eared, hard-headed, slow, bucking, kicking, biting, lazy variety; but with a streak of good blood they are more enduring and more faithful than any horse, and, if properly bred for that purpose, are superior in point of speed. A pair of thoroughbred mules will make as good time as any pair of horses that you can buckle into harness. They work better and are steady and full of life."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—7:10 A. M.—2,385 Third Avenue; George Drechue; bakery; damage, $3,500.

—10:20 A. M.—27 Orchard Street; Philip Steinman; tenement; damage slight.

—2:40 P. M.—410 West Fifty-fourth Street; tenement; E. Debouen; damage slight.

—8:45 P. M.—Tribune composing room; 154 Nassau Street; explosion of a can of benzine; no damage.

—7:10 P. M.—115 Waverley Place; George Grimshaw; damage, $5.

—8:45 P. M.—451 Sixth Avenue; David Cooper; damage, $5.

—9:30 P. M.—Electric light wire; 65 Canal Street; damage slight.

GOLD COMING, SILVER GOING.

Importations of the Yellow Metal from Australia Cause Comment.

The only gold received at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday was $100,000, which was deposited by a local bank in exchange for greenbacks. The greenbacks were part of $350,000 in currency, which was withdrawn to supply demands from the West and the South. Of the whole amount, $200,000 was sent to Chicago, and $150,000 to New-Orleans.

Much interest is felt here in the importations of gold from Australia. The report reached Wall Street yesterday that the Director of the Mint in Washington had received a dispatch from the San Francisco Mint to the effect that about $4,500,000 in gold was expected to arrive there a week from next Friday.

A cablegram from Sydney, New South Wales, states that the British steamship Monowai had sailed from that port for San Francisco with $2,875,000 of gold on board. A large proportion of the gold engaged in Australia for shipment to this country is for the account of Lazard Frères.

More than 425,000 ounces of silver will go out on the steamship St. Paul to-day. The shipments are as follows: J. & W. Se

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold, for Ferdinand Forsh, at $32,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 164 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 55 by 100.5.

Mr. I. Kuhn has sold, for L. M. Jones & Co., the plot 75 by 100, at 112 to 116 Bleecker Street, to Henry Wood, who will erect thereon a fire-proof business building.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham offered, under foreclosure, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 30 Stanton Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 22.2 by 53.6. The property was first knocked down to George A. Sevin, at $17,700, but he was unable to pay the usual 10 per cent. down. It was then resold to Herman H. Schmidt at $15,100.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, to Charles B. Frey, at $3,950, the leasehold of 189 Avenue B, east side, 42.3 feet south of Twelfth Street, 20 by 82, with four-story brick tenement, with store.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to Morris Grady, at $20,000, the leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, with two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, David McClure, referee, 116 and 118 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, beginning 156 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 19 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $20,380.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Robert Townsend, referee, 543 East Twelfth Street, north side, 112.4½ feet west of Avenue B, 17.10 by 103.1½ by 17.8 by 103.1½, five-story brick tenement. Subject to mortgages aggregating $7,700.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,480.

By S. De Walltearss & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 516 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,430; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, referee, 535 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 436.8 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 20.5¼ by 100.11, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,362; on prior mortgage, $9,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 33 and 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, by Francis S. Kinney of Pequannock, N. J., owner; cost, $50,000.

No. 133 Avenue C, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Pincus Lowenfeld of 783 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 475 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by William J. Lockwood, owner; cost, $2,500.

Villa Avenue, west side, 288 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Felix Grimea of 157 East Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 220 feet west of View Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by M. E. Dillon of 513 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

Matilda Street, west side, 145 feet north of Kossuth Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Emma Burnisch of 447 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; cost, $3,700.

No. 842 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Horatio Wiswell of 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by James W. Ogden, owner; cost, $5,500.

Minford Place, east side, 225 feet north of Jennings Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame workshop, by Alfred Ericson, owner; cost, $100.

No. 507 Ninth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement, by Catherine Ewald of 404 West Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 1102 Barclay Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick store and lofts, by H. J. S. Hall of Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, owner; cost, $1,400.

No. 268 to 272 Second Street, alterations to a three-story brick municipal school, by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; cost, $10,000.

No. 319 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone tenement by Louisa Oppermann of 319 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Mary A. Richie of 1,451 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 109.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 100x3x100; Josephine L. Horton to August Pierson and another. $1

105TH ST, 246 East; Fannie Gutman to Charles Keller 1

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Francis J. Hellman 1

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; William Raynor, as trustee, to Henry H. Chase, in part.

156TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x96.10x20.3x99.4; Elizabeth F. Knauss to Charles Schneider 7,850

UNION AVE, e s, 106.3 ft n of 155th St, 18.9x93.2; Hamilton Ketcham and wife to Lawrence Coyne and wife 5

WEST ST, e s, 208 ft s of Carlisle St, 25x88.5; Mary E. Thorndike and another, executors, to William Calhoun 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36, also n w cor ner or w corner of Rose St and New Chambers St, 6.6x3.3x6.4; John R. Simmons to John H. Doherty and another.. 1

127TH ST, e s, 225 ft e of Av A, 25x100.11; George W. Blunt, referee, to Herman Wronkow 10,000

72D ST, 237 West; Charles Buek and wife to George C. Batcheller 1

72D ST, 158 West; Rachel Adams to Wm. H. Tavshanjian 50,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8x 90; Robert Dick and wife to John Rankin and another 1

LT 478, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John F. Peterson $450

LOT 382, same map; same to C. P. Koenig. 625

LOT 6, same map; same to J. B. Dosso... 600

LOT 620, same map; same to John J. Brehm 1,000

LOTS 394 and 395, same map; same to Henry H. Andereya 980

LOT 511, same map; same to Giuseppe Amondolari and another 405

LOT 579, same map; same to Moses Green. 1,800

LOT 518, same map; same to Mary Callahan 410

LOT 510, same map; same to Frank Mozar and wife 410

LOTS 604 and 659, same map; same to Jacob Sommer 960

WEBSTER AV, e s, 247 ft, n of 171st St, 25x10.3x26.2x97.10; Gustav Kahrs and wife to Charles Kerner 3,000

MORRIS ST, n s, 146.5 ft, e of Railroad Av East, 25.5x irregular; William A. Lillendahl and wife to John P. Garniss and others, trustees 15

LOT 257, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Fidalma Del Genovese... 1,100

WEBSTER AV, s s, 50 ft e of Scott Av, 25x100; Luigi Fassano to W. D. Loser.. 1

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Willis Av, 58.3 x100; Nicholas Cotter and wife to Samuel E. Duffy 25,000

147TH ST, 401 West; William Broadbelt to Josephine W. Wilson 200

JACKSON St, n w corner of Railroad Av, Unionport, 105x108, the Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America to Sophia Bopp 2,700

SAME property; Orlando M. Harper and wife to the Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America 1

FOREST AV, e s, 01 ft s of Home St, 39.10x107.2x irregular; Arthur A. Swany and wife to Emma Eckstein 1

2D AV, s w corner of 51st St, 20.5x80; Jacob C. Harris and others to Asher Simon, 1-6 part 1

PERRY ST, n s, Lot 28, map estate of William W. Gilbert; Charles Kyritz and wife to George Weiss 13,900

99TH ST, n w corner Madison Av, 36.8x 100.8; John Delahunty, referee, to A. M. Bendheim 12,500

TINTON AV, w s, Lot 80, map of East Morrisania; D. W. Moran and wife to Anthony McOwen 3,200

62D ST, 235 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Ganther 1

LOTS 69 and 47, map of villa sites of Green, Owen & Gelston, 24th Ward; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Frances De R. Wiesmann 220

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w corner of Morris St, 50x98.6x50x95.3; Seton Homestead Land Company to Daniel Foley 2,400

LOT 54, block A, map of property of Hudson P. Rose and wife to Martine A. Hellman 600

LOT 354, map of Arden Property; Robert E. Farley, referee, to Annie Greenberg.. 195

14TH ST, s s, Lot 357, map of Unionport; 13th St, n s, Lot 358, same map; and Westchester Turnpike, adjoining land of Thomas Frost and S. B. Boune; Michael Eagan and wife to John J. O'Neil 10

SAME PROPERTY; John J. O'Neil to Michael Eagan and wife 10

Recorded Leases.

BENDHEIM, H. M., to Christiana Gruner; 142 East 97th St, 5 years.....$1,000 to $1,200

BULLWINKEL, John F., to Herman Cramer; 1,670 Avenue A, 3 years 900

EXECUTORS of George J. Hamilton estate to Wilhelmine Meyer; 614 Columbus Av, 3½ years 1,000

GREENEBAUM, Henry, to August J. Plagge; 1,815 3d Av, 5 years 1,464

HABERSTROH, Louis, to John Knobel; 103 East 53d St, 5 years 1,500

PHOENIX, Lloyd, to John Swanton; s s of Madison St, 109 ft e of Montgomery St, 18.6x107x15x106, 2 years 1

SAXTON, James, to Patrick T. Daly and another; n e corner of 3d Av and 76th St, 4 7-12 years 3,000

SCHREINER, John, to Stephen J. Burke; s w corner of 2d Av and 121st St, 5 years 3,600

United States Trust Company of New-York, as trustee to John Swanton; s s of Madison St, 89 ft e of Montgomery St, 20x106, 21 years 1

WILKENS, John D., to John L. Scheichert; s e corner of Madison Av and 118th St, 3 7-12 years .....$600 and 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AMONDOLARI, Giuseppe and Giovanni to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 511, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years $200

BOEHM, John J., to Ephraim B. Levy, Lot 620, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 500

BATCHELLER, George C., and wife, to trustees, &c., of Ogden Haggerty; n s of 72d St, 408 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 40,000

BOPP, Louisa, and another to the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; Lot 433, map of Unionport; also, 151st St, s s, 105 ft e of Robbins Av, installments 2,662

CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to William Rankin; s s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,000

CALHOUN, William, to Reuben R. Finch; e s of West St, 208 ft s of Carlisle S, 2 years 11,000

CLAUTER, Louis, and wife, to George Ehret; s s of 118th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 3,000

DICK, Robert, and wife, to Frederick A. Snow; n e corner of Park Av and 95th St, 1 year 30,000

DIENAR, Louisa, and wife to Alfred A. Keller; Lot 229, Block F, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, 3 years 1,000

ECKSTEIN, Emma, to The New-York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of Forest Av, 81 ft s of Home St, installments 1,366

SAME to same; e s of Forest Av, 61 ft s of Home St, installments 1,367

FORDINSKY, Harris, to William T. Hookey; n e corner of Lexington Av and 102d St, 3 months 1,250

GOLDMAN, Julius, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s s of 76th St, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 35,000

GREEN, Moses, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 579, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year. 800

GILBERT, Robert L., and others to Caroline M. Butterfield; s s of 134th St, 386 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to Edward A. Price and another, executors, &c.; s s of 134th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000

GLOKNER, William, and wife to Mary C. Mackey; n w corner of Balcom Av and Marrin St, 3 years 1,500

HALL, William W., to William Hall's Sons; s s of 73d St, 99.5 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 20,000

HUNTER, William W., to William Hall's Sons; s s of 73d St, 99.5 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 20,000

HUNTER, Josephine, to David Quigley; w s of Morris Av, 25.4 ft s of 148th St, 3½ months 900

HESS, Jacob, to Sarah A. Fanning; n s of 179th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,647

JONES, Harriet C., to Frank C. Jones, trustee; 3 West 74th St, 1 year 10,000

KAY, Charles W., and wife to Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution; e s of Walton Av, 200 ft n of 167th St, installments 4,500

LYNCH, Thomas A., and wife to Anna S. McCormack and another; s w corner of 167th St and Hall Place, notes 800

McOWEN, Anthony, to Dennis W. Moran; w s of Tinton Av, Lot 80, map of East Morrisania, 1 year 1,000

MILLER, George F., and wife to James A. Hoge; w s of Madison Av, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 5 years 8,000

METZ, Hugo L. M., to Bank for Savings, New-York; s e corner Houston and Clinton Sts, 3 years 6,000

O'BRIEN, Michael, and wife to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 86, 87, and 88, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, installments 500

ROBINSON, Rufus L., Jr., and wife to Charles H. Haubert; w s of St Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 144th St, demand 1,500

STEARNS, Maria A., to James Halliday; s s of 72d St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, installments 7,500

SMITH, Henry I., and Perez M. Stewart and wives to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 91st St, 150 ft w of West End Av, demand 48,500

SOMMER, Jacob L., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 604 and 459, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 480

TIMPSON, Edgar H., to Elizabeth S. Reid; w s of Morris Av, 187.6 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years 4,000

VAN ELTEN, Augusta C., and Rosa E. Ruefer to Mary Keckeissen; n s of 106th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 3,000

VON GANTHER, Theodore, to Frederick Keppel; n s of 62d St, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 15,000

WISSMANN, Francis de R., and wife to Julia de L. Coster; w s of 8th Av, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, 3 years 10,000

WOEHRING, Huberta M., to Henry E. Pierrepont and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Lexington Av and 79th St, 4 years 17,500

YATES, Sarah A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 564 5th Av, 1 year 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BONDY, Charles, to Leon Levy $1

BELL, Jared D., to Frederick A. Snow.... 30,000

DEMPSEY AND SMITH COMPANY, a corporation, to the Brainerd, Shaler and Hall Quarry Company 1

DOLLARD, Patrick A., to John Morgan.. 20,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Wentz. 1

NUTT, Sarah, to Mitchell Valentine.... 1,313

OWEN, George, to Rebecca D. Lichtenauer 4,612

RAFTER, Edward, to Mary Rocks 5,000

ROHDENBURG, Louis, executor of John H. Doscher, to trustees of Henry Elsworth 15,181

TIFFANY, Henry D., trustee of Mary L. Tiffany, to Arthur O. Townsend 2,918

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Presbyterian Church on University Place 12,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 1

Lis Pendens.

29TH ST, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; Robert C. Sands against John H. McGinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RUTGERS SLIP, s w corner of Cherry St, 60x 61.4; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Leo Studinski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

23D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; 148th St, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; 11th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Mary T. Moriarty against Thaddeus Moriarty and others, (action to recover one-third of property.)

LOTS 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Carlos Vallbruch against Edward H. Nelthardt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x 100; Sarah J. Burby against James D. McEntee and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100; Mary T. Smith against Abraham Cohen and others, executors, &c., of Julius Lipman, deceased, (action to recover one-half part, &c.)

80TH ST, s s, 4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Margaret F. Buchanan and others against Isabella Wallace, (action to recover one-third dower interest.)

109TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Matthew Coogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTH ST, 184; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York.

—CHARLES E. RUNK.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received another execution against Charles E. Runk in favor of Henry O. Havemeyer for $14,458 for rent of the buildings at 43 to 47 Broad Street, which were leased to Mr. Runk. He is a well-known real estate operator, with an office at 47 Broad Street; Treasurer of the Harlem Casino Company, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and was for fifteen years of F. Beck & Co., wall-paper manufacturers. He was reputed to be a millionaire. Last week he transferred a half interest in 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 120 West Seventy-first Street, and corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street to Fred Beck, who is his father-in-law; also some property at King's Bridge. Mr. Runk did not care to say anything about the matter yesterday, but referred the reporter to his attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who said in regard to the judgment that Mr. Runk had gone security for rents on lease of the Broad Street buildings, but the rentals received by him did not bring enough to cover the amount he had to pay. Concerning the transfer of his property, they said that it was done to secure Mr. Beck for money loaned to Mr. Runk.

—LION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received two attachments against Nathan Lion, doing business as the Lion Manufacturing Company, wholesale dealer in clothing at 14 and 16 Washington Place, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, one for $890 in favor of L. Spiegelberg & Son, and the other for $806, in favor of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell. They were obtained on the ground that Mr. Lion had disposed of his property. It was asserted that thirty-two cases and five trunks full of goods had been removed from his place of business on Saturday and Monday, and only $250 worth of stock was left in the store. Mr. Lion was for ten years in business in the firm of Lion & Dryfoos, who dissolved on Jan. 1, 1895. In March last Mr. Lion claimed assets of $29,300 and liabilities $12,900. Horwitz & Hershfield, who represent Mr. Lion, said his liabilities were about $30,000, and the suspension was caused by the depression in business and the unsettled condition of affairs at this time.

—NIXON RED SLATE QUARRYING COMPANY.—Job E. Hedges was yesterday appointed receiver of the Nixon Red Slate Quarrying Company of 35 Broad Street, whose works are at Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., by Judge Russell on the application of Directors E. J. Johnson and H. W. Thomas. The company was incorporated in August, 1894, with a capital stock of $25,000. The assets consist of quarry lands in Washington County, heavily mortgaged, and about $1,000 of assets in this city. There is a bonded debt of $20,000 and unsecured liabilities of $3,500.

—NICHOLAS J. ELLIS.—Nicholas J. Ellis, wholesale flour merchant and grain exporter at 121 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to James F. Horan, giving eleven preferences for $5,949, the largest being John J. Leahy for $1,865, Philip Schnotder for $1,900, and Martin Enders for $750. Mr. Ellis in October, 1891, succeeded to the business of E. R. Lawrence, by whom he had been employed for twenty years. Martin Enders became a partner in November, 1892. They dissolved on April 30, 1896, since which time Mr. Ellis has carried on the business alone.

—EDWARD HOFFMAN & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received an execution for $2,400 against Edward Hoffman & Co., of Waynesborough and Midvale, Penn., in favor of Thomas T. Keogh, on an assigned claim of the Bridgeport Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Ala., for goods sold, undelivered. The latter company also has an attachment against the former for $764. The claims were served on produce dealers here to attach any amounts they may owe the firm.

—COOPER & NEWMARK.—The Sheriff has received executions for $16,700 from Isaac Fromme against Cooper & Newmark, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies and gas fixtures at 39 to 43 Suffolk Street; 431 Grand Street, and 353 East Seventy-eighth Street, all in favor of Moses Valentine, for the amount due on various notes of the firm. The business was started in March, 1892, and in February last they claimed a capital of $35,000.

—S. F. MYERS & CO.—Judgments aggregating $34,050 were obtained yesterday against S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale jewelers, of 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, who failed Aug. 13, in favor of the following creditors: Stern Brothers & Co., $11,272; Byron L. Strasburger & Co., $10,602; Joseph Fahys & Co., $6,340, and Louis Strasburger & Son & Co., $5,836.

—ALYEA & HUGHES.—William Alyea and Orlando D. Hughes, composing the firm of Alyea & Hughes, dealers in building materials at 39 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Melvin G. Palmer. Mr. Alyea started the business in February, 1891, and has had several partners, and Mr. Hughes became a member of the firm in June, 1895.

Out of Town.

—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Boston.—The Lookout Mountain Improvement Company, with headquarters at Boston, owners and operators of the Lookout Inn on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., has filed a deed of assignment. The property is valued at over $300,000, while the indebtedness is not stated. John P. Sanborn of Boston is President of the company.

—NORTH AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Newark.—Vice Chancellor Emery has directed John R. Hardin, receiver of the North American Phonograph Company, to transfer to the National Phonograph Company all the patents the North American Phonograph Company has in its possession.

—CRYSTAL SPRINGS LUMBER COMPANY, Houston, Texas.—The Crystal Springs Lumber Company, D. M. Angle, manager, has made an assignment of its Harris and Polk County property. J. M. Coleman is assignee. Schedules are not given, but liabilities are about $50,000.

—WALLACE & NEITZ, Baltimore.—Wallace & Neitz, can manufacturers, have assigned. The failure is attributed to inability to collec bills. The liabilities are said to be about $20,000; assets small.

—JOHN LIONLOKKEN, La Crosse, Wis.—John Lionlokken, banker, has made an assignment to J. L. Pettingill, who gave bond for $70,000. The bank suspended in 1893, but subsequently resumed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Adolph and Henry—S. Wolfenstein	$918
ALBANY MANUFACTURING COMPANY —Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company	557
BALK, Alexander, and Edward Hoffman—Thomas F. Keogh	2,400
BARRY, Thomas—B. Gillespie	92
BARZILAY, Isaac J., and Julius Klausner; Theodore A. Havemeyer	1,528
BENNETT, Pauline—Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Company	33
BLUMAUER, Simon, Simon F. and Marcus A. Myers—Leopold Stern and others, (seven judgments)	11,272
SAME—Joseph Fahys and others, (five judgments)	6,340
SAME—Alvin L. Strasburger and others, (six judgments)	7,033
SAME—Byron L. Strasburger, five judgments)	8,512
BODE, Fritz—John Marx	212
BRANT, William W.—J. H. Hindley	206
BUCKMAN, Ignatius, and Joseph B.—W. A. Otto	92
BUSHE, George B. A.—George A. Baker..	136
CANNON, John W. and Daniel O'Keefe—Anne M. Winters	244
COHN, Laura A.—L. Boyle	107
COOPER, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark—M. Valentine	449
DIACK, William—John Dobson and another	558
DIETZ, Julia, and the Max Jakobson Three Wheel Tandem Attachment Company—The German Exchange Bank	878
DUBE BROTHERS—Mount Morris Electric Light Company	44
FAWKNER, Frederick L.—H. W. Eaton, assignee, &c	106
FOSTER, Armistead B.—J. Rich	1,838
FREEMAN, Max—John P. Chrystal	420
GAMM, Albert H.—E. C. Childs	244
GUARANTEE IDENTIFICATION COMPany of New-York—J. Holler	109
GUTERDING, Jacob—L. Ratz	49
HAGEDON, William—C. Lessner	84
HART, Max—J. B. Brazier and another	120
HILTON, Albert B.—J. Strauss and others	351
HIRSCH, Louis—S. Pestka and others	52
HUDSON, William C.—G. Barrie and another	108
KEYSER, George D.—M. Katz	171
LINDHEIM, Moses—The Germania Bank of New-York	341
LOOMIS, Robert—M. Fishel and others	73
McARDLE, John—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company	430
MANDEVILLE, Henry V.—H. W. Eaton, receiver	48
MARREN, Joseph—B. Gillespie	135
MARSH, William—M. Klein	42
MARTIN, George M.—M. L. Phillips	39
MARTIN, Hannah A. and another—Bonneville Cement Company	467
MATORGA, José M.—Otto Sartorius and others	696
MEEHAN, Patrick—H. Baruch	215
MORGAN, J. W. P.—William D. Tyndall.	22
MORGAN, Robert W.—Same	260
MUNN, Edwin L.—The Garvin Machine Company	260
MURPHY, Louisa—John Smith	95
NEWMARK, Joseph, and Abraham Cooper —Moses Valentine, (two judgments)	16,251
PASTERNACK, Richard—M. Walter	213
PRIEST, Calvin M.—H. Slingerland	133
RATHBONE, Aaron H.—The Garvin Machine Company	260
RODERICK, George W.—Mari A. Cuming.	662
ROSENTHAL, Samuel—Hyman Schnitzer.	122
RUBLE, Herman S. and Elizabeth V.—T. Haften and another	1,118
RUNK, Charles E.—Henry O. Havemeyer.	14,458
SASS, Hermann—M. Klein	68
SCHENCK, Henry—Henry Koeppler	328
SCOTT, Stuart—F. M. Dick	872
SHORT, John C.—S. White	5,922
SIMONSON, M.—Snow, Church & Co	40
SMITH, James A. and Dora—E. F. Bliss and others	202
SMITH, John—R. Vom Hofe	691
STIERER, Max—M. Klein	42
TENCH, George B.—F. M. Hoyt and another	895
THEISS, George—Saranac Lake Electric Light Company	151
VAN RENSSELAER, C. H. and Mary E. —B. F. Mitchell, assigned to H. C. Mitchell	139
VOGELER, Waldemar—G. Naylor, Jr., assignee	230
WEICKERT, Ernest—M. Stiner	108
WELLMAN, Dedrick—E. Beard and another	193
WISKOW, Max E.—E. Holland	635
WITTE, Otto—C. B. Morris and another.	139

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Murray Land and Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate and erect buildings; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles D. King, Wilkins K. Putnam, W. J. Northridge, Mary E. Murray, and William A. Murray of Brooklyn.

—The Mechanics and Traders' Land Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate and to provide homes for its stockholders; capital, $200,000. Directors—Solomon M. Schatzkin, Samuel Schurr, and John L. Bernstein of New-York City.

—The Buffalo Hygienic Dairy Company of Buffalo, to deal in milk, cream, butter, cheese, and dairy products; capital, $15,000. Directors—Stephen B. Lee, William C. Hodge, William B. Demarest of Buffalo, and others.

—The Chautauqua Heights Company of Chautauqua, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. S. Sackett of Chautauqua; Hartwell Bowen of Buffalo, A. W. Van Tine of Pittsburg, and others.

—The Roma Building Association of New-York City, to deal in real estate and erect buildings; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. J. Granger, Charles Barsotti, V. Palumbo, and F. W. Holbrook of New-York City.

—V. C. and C. V. King Company of New-York City, to manufacture caleine plaster and cement; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. Volney King, Vincent C. King, Jr., and Edwin H. Price of New-York City.

—The Geer Extract Company of Utica, to deal in flavoring and other extracts; capital, $10,000. Directors—Eugene A. Geer, H. K. Haffron, and E. E. Parker of Utica.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Col. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, in the absence of Gen. Forsyth, who is on leave, has made the following distribution of the batteries of the Third Artillery, transferred to that department from Florida: Capt. Pratt, Battery E; Capt. Burbanks, Battery G; Capt. O'Hara, Battery H; Capt. Danes, Battery I, and Capt. Smith, Battery K, to Presidio; Capt. Humphreys, Battery D, and Capt. Hess, Battery L, to Alcatraz Island; Capt. Chester, Battery A, to Fort Mason.

—Capt. George McCreery, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., upon the arrival of Lieut. Fauntleroy, and will take station at Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and examining recruits in that city.

—Major H. Lippincott, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining and retiring board at Chicago, vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Torwood, Deputy Surgeon General, who is relieved.

—First Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, and will report at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SECURITIES
which do not depreciate.
FIRST MORTGAGES
on New York City Real Estate
WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Amounts range from $5,000. to $100,000.
Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A MAGNIFICENT CORNER, 15 STORIES; fire-proof; 28 by 200 feet; fronting Broadway and Mercer St., and 200 feet on side street; rent, $90,000; price, $900,000; terms to suit; trade in part for smaller properties.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway, 591 Amsterdam Av., near 89th St.
N. B.—$1,000,000 to loan at 4 to 5 per cent. No lawyers' fees on first-class security.

AT BARGAINS, 35 ELEGANT 3 AND 4 story brownstone dwellings; foreclosure; 25 per cent. less than value, $1,000 to $3,000 cash; also splendid flats and apartment houses for cash or lots, and for country property and cash.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 135 Broadway, 591 Amsterdam Av., near 89th St.

A BARGAIN, WEST 87TH ST., NEAR WEST End Av.—Superbly decorated cabinet-finished three and four and five story new dwellings; prices, $21,000 to $27,000; greatest sacrifices.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 135 Broadway and 591 Amsterdam Av.

A LARGE LIST OF ELEGANT BUSINESS properties paying 10 to 25 per cent. net; every section of city; list sent to any address; 25 per cent less than cost; prices, $18,000 to $1,000,000.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

A BARGAIN, SUPERB 7-STORY BUSINESS property; down town, in splendid location; every conceivable modern improvement; rentals, $20,000; price, $210,000; terms to suit.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MADISON AV., below 50th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 B'WAY, will sell

121 CITY LOTS
ON
Sedgwick and Undercliff Aves.,

bet. 176th and 177th Sts., 24th Ward, N. Y. City, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 B'way.
CHOICEST ACCESSIBLE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Near Washington Bridge and opposite Fort George.
SEWER! WATER! GAS!
40 per cent. cash, balance on mortgage for 3 years. TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST TO BUYERS.
For maps apply to Auctioneer, or EPHRAIM B. LEVY, 7 Astor House, Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A farm of 50 to 250 acres, for splendid paying flats, tenements, apartment houses, store properties, and dwelling; will add $5,000 to $50,000 cash.
EQUITABLE REAL ESTATE CO., 135 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET, SIZE 25x87 feet; has ten stalls and six rooms; 52d St., near 5th

GOLF GAMES AT ENGLEWOOD.

A Spirited Contest for the W. C. Van Antwerp Cup.

There was lots of spirited golf at Englewood yesterday. The first competition was held over the club nine-hole course, for the W. C. Van Antwerp Cup, presented for mixed foursome contests which is to become the property of the pair winning it three times. The mixed foursome means a golf match in which a man and woman play as partners, taking alternate strokes, the two turning in a single score.

Miss Anabel Green carried off the palm yesterday. Her partner was Edgar H. Booth, and together they did the 18 holes in 116 strokes.

Twenty players competed, and their scores follow:

	First.	Second.	Total.
Malcolm Campbell, Mrs. Campbell	65	65	130
E. H. Booth, Miss Anabel Green	56	60	116
Smith Mowry Mrs. Reinmund	65	67	132
Harry W. Banks, Mrs. H. W. Banks	56	64	120
Arthur Coppell, Miss Florence Coppell	60	69	129
W. C. Van Antwerp, Miss Burritt	59	63	122
Charles Kell, Miss L. Mowry	62	58	120
E. H. Jewett, Miss Maud Sherwood	61	66	127
H. M. Banks, Mrs. H. M. Banks	72	73	145
Parker Dodd, Mrs. Frank Enos	64	73	137

By holes the score of Mr. Booth and Miss Green is:

First Round	8	6	5	8	7	6	6	5	5 — 56
Second round	7	6	7	9	6	5	7	4	9 — 60

Total 116

Another match will be played for the cup next Wednesday.

Professional Golf at Ardsley.

The second golf foursome match by "Willie" Tucker, the St. Andrew's professional, and B. Spaulding De Garmendia against "Willie" Dunn, professional at the Ardsley Casino, and H. M. Harriman was played yesterday on the Ardsley links. Thirty-six holes were played, and, after a lively and close match, Dunn and Harriman won by 4 holes. Each contest is for $50 a side and $5 a hole. The game was even at the close of the morning round of eighteen holes, and after the twenty-fourth hole, Dunn and Harriman forged ahead. The score by strokes for the last nine holes follows:

Dunn and Harriman	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	6	6—39
Tucker and De Garmendia	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	7—44

Ten-Mile Road Race.

All the best bicycle riders in this vicinity are entered to start in the ten-mile handicap road race scheduled to take place on Ocean Parkway this morning. The race is managed by The Brooklyn Citizen, and fifty-eight prizes are offered for the riders. The race will be started at Shaughnessy's Hotel at 10:30 o'clock, and the racers will ride five miles down the Parkway and back again.

The riders will be sent off in divisions according to their handicaps. Twelve will start from scratch, six in the two-minute class, seventeen in the 2:30 class, eight in the 2:45 class, forty-three in the 3:00 class, forty-one in the 3:15 class, twenty-nine in the 3:30 class, fourteen in the 4:00 class. Seven have handicaps varying from 4 to 7 minutes and eight from 1 to 2 minutes.

For Good Streets in Brooklyn.

There are a great many wheelmen who live on Stuyvesant Heights, Brooklyn, and they are grumbling a great deal about the condition of the streets in their section. This part is between Myrtle and Fulton Avenues and Tompkins and Patchen Avenues. They have no way of reaching the Eastern Parkway, the park, and cycle path without riding some distance over cobble stones. They are going to bring the matter before the city authorities, and ask that some of the streets be asphalted. The route that they suggest should be asphalted is Lewis Avenue to Decatur Street, Decatur Street to Glenada Place, Glenada Place and Albany Avenue to Eastern Parkway.

League of American Wheelmen Grows.

The League of American Wheelmen took in 579 new members last week, making the total membership now 68,422. Of these new members 235 were in New-York State, 107 in Pennsylvania, 52 in New-Jersey, 42 in Massachusetts, 20 in Illinois, 13 in Missouri, 11 in Indiana, and 1 in Iowa. New-York State Division now has 18,942 members, Pennsylvania 10,357, Massachusetts 9,363, New-Jersey 4,429, Illinois 3,123, Ohio 2,247, Missouri 2,128, Iowa 1,384, and Indiana 952.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—At a meeting of the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights, held at their clubhouse, 231 Sherman Avenue, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: Secretary—F. W. Von Thaden; First Lieutenant—J. W. Van Zile; Color Bearer—Albert Haynes. The offices of Librarian and Assistant Librarian were created and filled by the elections of F. W. Von Thaden and Albert Haynes. A ladies' run to New-Dorp, S. I., has been called for Sunday, Oct. 11.

—Fred J. Titus's cycle meet will be held next Saturday at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. Champion E. C. Bald will give an exhibition. Owen, the Brooklyn crack, will ride a fast mile, paced by a triplet. There will be a match race between Barbeau and Goodman. Other entries are Harrison, Levison, Roome, Beam, Allen, Judge, Neumorgen, Browne, Granger, and Adams.

—The Yellow-Yellow Club has offered a handsome prize for a multicycle race between sextuplet, quad, triplet, tandem, and single wheels, to be held at the race meet of the Westchester County Wheelmen at White Plains next Saturday. The race will be a two-mile handicap, and, as it is the first of this kind in the United States, it is attracting a great deal of attention.

—The annual club run of the Long Island Wheelmen will be held Sunday. The riders will go to Newburg on Saturday and make their headquarters at the New Palatine Hotel. They will start to ride back early on Sunday morning in charge of F. P. Share.

—The Long Island City Wheelmen will have a century run to Oakdale, L. I., and return on Sunday, Oct. 25. A silver loving cup will be given to the club having the largest representation at the finish.

—October runs have been arranged by the Castle Point Cyclers as follows: Oct. 4, to Pompton; Oct. 11, to Morristown; Oct. 18, to Tottenville, S. I.; Oct. 25, to West Orange.

American Horses at Newmarket.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—At Newmarket to-day the Trial Stakes, of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 100 sovereigns added, the winner to be sold at auction for 500 sovereigns, (five furlongs,) was won by E. Wishard's American chestnut filly Damsel.

In the Visitors' Plate, (handicap,) of 150 sovereigns, Lord William Beresford's American filly Anisette II. was a starter, but was not placed.

In the Granby Plate, of 300 sovereigns, P. Lorillard's Quibble II. started, but did not get a place.

In the First Nursery Handicap, of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, P. Lorillard's bay colt Astolpho was one of the starters, but was not placed.

A Two-Year-Old's Great Record.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The second day of the September meet at the track of the New-England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association presented a strong card and a big list of starters. The day was fine and about 2,000 people were in attendance. The first event this morning was the two-year-old colt race, with only two starters—Mikado and Jupe. Jupe won the two heats and race with apparent ease. The last heat was in 2:13¾, the world's record for two-year-olds.

Columbian Will Not Play To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Manager McAvoy of the University of Pennsylvania football team received a telegram from the Captain of the Columbian University eleven of Washington last evening, which stated that, owing to the absence of their manager in Europe, their team would be unable to play their scheduled game in Philadelphia to-morrow. This news was rather surprising, coming at so late a date. Manager McAvoy succeeded this evening in securing the Gettysburg (Penn.) College team to play in place of Columbian, as the Gettysburg team is stronger than Columbian, and an interesting game is looked for.

Swallowed a Lizard.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 29.—"Bert" Bowers, fifteen years of age, residing in East Rahway, while drinking at a well last night, swallowed what he supposed was a bug of some kind. Dr. Mallon this morning gave the boy a strong emetic and he ejected a live lizard fully two inches long.

YOUNG SALVINI'S ILLNESS.

Not Likely to Act Again—His Engagements Canceled.

According to a cablegram received in this city yesterday, Alexander Salvini is dying from hardening of the stomach and intestines, at his father's home, Monte Catini, near Florence, Italy. He is thirty-nine years of age, and is the second son of Tomaso Salvini.

A theatrical manager who knows him very well, said yesterday: "Salvini was educated to be a lawyer. His father never intended that he should become an actor, he objected to his going on the stage, and even after young Salvini made a success the father refused to have anything to do with him. He was 'dead broke' at one time in Italy, and could not raise enough money to take him back to America. Wilkison was then his manager, and he appealed to the father to aid the son. The elder Salvini refused, replying that as the son had made his own bed he should lie upon it. Friends advanced the money to bring him back here. He was engaged by Mr. Palmer, and made his first hit in 'Partners,' Buchanan's adaptation of 'Froment Jeune et Risler Aine,' at the Madison Square Theatre."

The last time that the elder Salvini and Booth were together the son acted as stage manager.

Salvini was married about three years ago to Maude Dixon, who acted with him in "The Three Guardsmen," "Don Caesar de Bazan," and other plays.

Salvini's recovery is not hoped for. Some weeks ago, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES then announced, his "dates" were all canceled up to Jan. 1, 1897. Mr. Wilkison has now canceled all his engagements for this season.

Reindeer for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, has submitted his annual report. It shows an increase in the attendance of pupils in all schools notwithstanding the business depression. A large part of the report is devoted to the elucidation of Dr. Sheldon Jackson's scheme of stocking Alaska with reindeer. The Commissioner advocates maintaining two large herds as a base of supplies. One is already established at Fort Clarence, near Bering Strait, and it is proposed to establish a second one on the Kuskowin River, north of Bristol Bay. From these two herding stations, it is proposed to distribute deer in herds of 100 with native herders to the various mission stations.

Chinaman Dies of Leprosy.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 29.—At the Coroner's inquest held to-day on the body of Lee Tung, the Chinaman who died yesterday, medical evidence was presented showing that death had resulted from leprosy.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather, with heavy rains, easterly gales, probably reaching hurricane velocities on the coast, colder Wednesday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, heavy rains, easterly gales, winds shifting to westerly in the afternoon, colder Wednesday evening.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair and cooler, with northwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, northwesterly winds, decreasing in force. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, westerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and warmer, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, light variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair and warmer, southerly to westerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer, westerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, warmer, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, rain in the morning, followed by fair, cooler, westerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, threatening weather and heavy rains, probably clearing in Ohio and Southern Pennsylvania during the day, high southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler. INDIANA, rain, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer in southern portion. ILLINOIS, showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN, heavy rains, probably clearing in the afternoon, high northwesterly winds, cooler in eastern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, followed by fair, brisk to high northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in eastern portion, brisk to high northwesterly winds, slightly warmer. MISSOURI, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. IOWA, fair, preceded in the early morning by local showers in the eastern portion, warmer.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer in the eastern portion, east to south winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, light variable winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, light variable winds.

Hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Boston.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—132 MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board.

23D ST., 128 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Large and single rooms; good table; families or separate.

32D ST., NOS. 34, 36, AND 38 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references.

39TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large sunny front room; private bath; strictly first-class house and board.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33D ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suits, with private baths; single rooms; transients or permanent; references.

44TH ST, WEST, 225.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

132 WEST 47TH ST.—Handsomely furnished alcove room; two connecting rooms; let separate or together; steam heat; all conveniences; references.

322 WEST 23D ST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, to let; private family; reasonable.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).. 8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BICYCLES.

3,000 BICYCLES $5 AND UP.

Every Known Make at Lowest Cut Prices. 500 2d-hand Columbia, $15 and $19; Spalding, $24; Warwick, $10; Eclipse, $25; Keating, $20; Rudge, $7; Liberty, $29; Singer, $5; Erie, $25; Victor, $19; Crescents, $14; Credenda, $19; Fowler, $19. 2,000 new Wilhelms, Snell, Colton, Summit, Herald, Royal, Elmore, Fay, $10 up. Inspection invited.

HERALD CYCLE CO., Basement. 114 Nassau St. Nr. Beekman St.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, SEPT. 7 TO OCT. 3. SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.

Boats leave foot EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, 1:10 P. M.

Boats leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., N. Y. (Culver Route,) 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M.

Brooklyn Bridge.—Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every half hour.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

STATIONERY BUSINESS of thirty years' standing for sale; downtown business locality; good line of customers; rent very low; death of owner cause of sale; great opportunity. Address Stationery, Box 190 Times.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR, BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.

The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, and 34 West 57th Street. Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 West 82d St. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR of MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL, New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AV. Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium; Laboratory, and Art Room.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1896.

NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST. Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. F. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Rugby Military Academy.

91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West. Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, 823 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 63D ST. A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29. C. C. MYATT, A. B., Head Master. 241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR'SLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH ST., FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D. Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St. Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Family and Day School for Girls. KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY. 84th year, October first. 32 W. 40th. MISS DAY and MISS REED.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV., will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST. 32d year begins Sept. 23. Building now open from 9 to 12 daily. Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue. Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 52 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 1. Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens Oct. 1. 315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st. Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL, Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 30 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate. Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 231 East 17th St., N. Y. Reopens Sept. 30. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Dahcim Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten, 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs, SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St. Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts. Reopens Sept. 28. Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school. Primary department; gymnasium. For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES MOSES, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

MISS ANNIE BROWN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING, 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM. School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, Miss RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals. Boarding department opens October 1. 181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A. Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 76th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 77th school year begins September 23d. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.) 280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th. Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines. Thorough and Attractive. Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood. JAMES W. MOREY, Lakewood, N. J.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PILA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 17. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

$175 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION; SEMINARY, (girls;) Military Academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

University Law School Sixty-second year begins Oct. 1, 1896. Confers LL. B., also (for graduate courses) LL. M. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Dean. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East.

New-York Law School Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue, or address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President. Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 188 West 49th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and to assist with waiting or plain sewing; six years' reference from last place. Call, from 10 A. M., at 14 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best references. 405 4th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nursemaid; willing and obliging; city preferred. K. K., Box 114, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a thoroughly competent girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or would wait on an old lady. 165 West 76th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for young girl as chambermaid and do sewing. Call at 20 East 54th St., where present employer can be seen.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 82 Sutton Place, Farmer's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference. 590 Amsterdam Av.; ring Galway's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with children. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent girl; three years' references; country preferred. Lizzie, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress. N. M., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent chambermaid; by a respectable young woman; best city references. Call, at 27 West 48th St., from 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone in small private family; good city references. Call, Wednesday, at 225 East 70th St.; Blucher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city personal written reference. Call, two days, at 319 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING in a private family, by a competent person; best of references. C. D., 2 Front St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A gentlewoman of Virginia as companion; best references given and required. Post Office Box 516 Lynchburg, Va.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, together; one as good cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference; lady can be seen. M., 856 9th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches; English and French; four years' best city reference. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice; one bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. 351 West 39th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young, neat German Protestant girl as first-class cook and do plain washing; American family preferred; good reference. 223 East 22d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; grst class reference; seen at last employer's; wages, from $25 up. Call, two days, at 609 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, one as good plain cook, other as chambermaid; in small private family; city reference. Present employer's, 39 East 68th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; jellies, creams, ices, soups; coarse wash; first-class city references. 210 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife competent cook; husband competent butler; private family; can take entire charge of house; good references. D. S., 132 West 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook and laundress; one year's reference; please state wages. R. M. N., Box 199 Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; Scotch Protestant; plain washing; first-class city references. Advertiser, 318 West 49th St.; one flight up.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook, with highest references. Communicate through present employer to M. D., Post Office Box 348 Summit, N. J.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, baker; understands made dishes; washing and ironing. 334 West 49th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city references. 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first French cook and pastry maker, with reference; in private family, or club. H. V., Box 70, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; best references. C. H., Box 50, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK.—By capable cook with private family; personal references. 149 East 57th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day to do housecleaning or cooking; good reference. Schopp, 1,660 Avenue A.

DAY'S WORK.—Housecleaning, washing, ironing; good laundress; best reference. Mrs. Houlihan, 411 East 29th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks or costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; accustomed to fine trade; at home or by day; reasonable prices; remodels equal to new; best references. M. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms reasonable. Moran, 306 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By good colored dressmaker and seamstress work home or out by day. 150 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker a few more customers by day or take work in the house. 202 East 76th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German lady, (Hanover,) with highest references, who teaches elementary branches; willing to take entire charge of children. M. M., Pharmacy, Sutton Place, Avenue A, corner 59th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated lady; teaches perfect French, German, English; excellent seamstress and traveler; as governess, housekeeper or companion; highest references. Europe, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess or teacher (European) lessons for morning hours; French, German, also music, drawing, painting; first-class references. E. B., 27 West 74th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined lady as visiting governess, companion; English, French, music; 25 cents per hour; references. Teacher, 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady, speaking French and German, as afternoon governess to growing children. Dressmaker, 325 West 52d St.

GOVERNESS or LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian lady as nursery governess or lady's maid; highest city references. Dufresne, 136 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated French nursery governess; take entire charge of children; excellent testimonials. L. R., 800 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent North German nursery governess to growing children; good seamstress; best references. O., 162 East 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By housekeeper for two or more gentlemen; good cook; no objection to take care of apartments, &c.; first-class city reference. Address, for two days, J. C., Advertising Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as housekeeper; excellent references. M. C., 154 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK.—To gentlemen; by Englishwoman; high references. English, 200 West 25th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—English; for bachelor apartment house; excellent reference. A. B., 242 West 39th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent and respectable young girl to do housework in a flat; good references and good experience. 323 West 47th St.; Kyne's bell.

HOUSECLEANING.—By respectable woman to do housecleaning; city reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. J. D., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. B. G., Box 121, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a superior North German girl as maid and seamstress, or maid and assist with chambermaid; four years' city reference. Call, two days, G. L., 242 West 39th St.

MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; North Nerman Protestant; no objection to traveling; six years' reference. D. E., Box 111, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By educated German maid and seamstress to lady, or

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS ACT

WILL PUSH THE CAMPAIGN VIGOROUSLY IN THE STATE.

Request for Speakers Coming in Daily From Many Counties—District Attorney John R. Fellows Will Be Among the First to Take the Stump at Once—Mr. Griffin Pleased with the Energy Shown in the Work for Sound-Money Democracy.

National Committeeman Gen. Charles Tracey will take charge at the headquarters of the National Democracy, at 39 East Twenty-third Street, to-day. The campaign will be pushed vigorously throughout the State. Gen. Tracey will be in charge of all National work.

A number of requests are coming to the National Committee for speakers from many counties. Among the first to be sent out will be Col. J. R. Fellows, who will go to Erie, Penn.

Charles J. Canda, Chairman of the National Finance Committee, has sent out a letter to correspondents who wish to cooperate with the National Democrats. It says:

"The National Democratic campaign cannot be conducted without meetings, headquarters, publications, committees, and all the legitimate details of political activity and education. To do this on the most modest plan requires, even for the critical States alone, a large sum of money. To contribute to these expenses according to his means is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every Democrat. Only six weeks remain until election day. The committee appeals to you for a subscription, to be sent either to John P. Frenzel, Treasurer, at the National Democratic headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, or to Charles J. Canda, Chairman of the Finance Committee, at the National Democratic headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City."

Daniel G. Griffin, the National Democratic candidate for Governor, was in the city yesterday on business. In reply to an inquiry as to the progress and prospects of the sound-money Democratic campaign, he said:

"I like the system and the energy with which my associates have taken up this work, and especially the close attention that is being given to the details of the Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The State will, when its details are fully carried out, be organized even better, possibly, than in the days when Mr. Tilden gave personal attention to the State organization.

"It is this close organization work which counts tremendously in arousing Democrats and maintaining their interest in the party managers' efforts. The necessity of putting in the field full county tickets cannot be too strongly impressed upon our people. It should be done immediately. These local contests always operate successfully in bringing out the voters, and Palmer and Buckner should receive a splendid vote as the result. I cannot commend too highly the skill and intelligence which has been shown in getting into such excellent shape so large and complex a piece of machinery as a State organization must necessarily be."

In reference to his own notification, he said:

"I apprehend that there will be no great amount of ceremony about the matter. Gov. Flower, who, I understand, will arrange the matter, is away, and will not return to the city for a week or ten days. I wish to say in regard to my own candidacy that I have been very much gratified by the many kind letters I have received, and should like to say through the press that I appreciate deeply the interest in our ticket that has been shown by the Democrats of the State."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANAGERS.

Great Care Must Be Exercised in Making Out Certificates.

The committees in charge of the campaign of the National Democracy in this State yesterday completed a series of instructions to meet the provisions of the ballot laws. The plan as mapped out covers the Congressional and judicial districts only. Secretary Tomkins has forwarded the instructions to the local committeemen throughout the State.

The Congressional Conventions have been called for Oct. 1, at noon. In its circular the committee calls special attention to the fact that the election law is extremely technical, that the certificates must be in every case filled out with extreme accuracy, and that it is desirable that in each district and county a competent lawyer should carefully consult the election law and attend to the execution and filing of the certificates.

The committee adds: "Each certificate should be signed twice by the gentlemen whose signatures are required—first, after the body of the certificate, and then at the end of the oath. All blanks should be carefully filled in, and special care should be taken to put in the places of business as well as the places of residence where the parties live in a city or where there are street numbers. The signers of the certificates should add in their own handwriting their places of residence.

"Certificates of Congressional and judiciary nominations must be filled with the Secretary of State, except as to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; those for county offices with the County Clerk. Judiciary and Congressional certificates must be filed on or before Oct. 3, except in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Certificates of county nominations must be filed on or before Oct. 8.

"All objections to certificates must be filed within three days after the certificates are filed. Declinations must be filed in writing, duly acknowledged, and notice thereof given, within at least twenty-five days, where nominations are filed with the Secretary of State, and twenty days in other cases. Amended certificates must be filed by Oct. 17.

"Each Congressional, Judiciary, and County Convention should appoint a committee for the purposes specified in Section 66 of the election law, the object of which appointment is generally to fill vacancies in nominations, to correct errors in certificates, &c. Where nominations are made by a committee in pursuance of authority given to them, the resolution authorizing the appointment of the committee must be embodied in the certificate of nomination, and such certificate must be signed by a majority of the members of the committee, who must add to their signatures their respective places of residence. Certificates should be filed at the earliest practicable moment, so that if any errors are to be corrected an opportunity may be given before it is too late to have the tickets go upon the official ballot. Each State Committeeman is urgently requested to communicate at once with the Chairman of the State Committee to the effect that the matters covered by this circular will be attended to by him, so that there may be no defaults in any county or district in the State."

COMMEND PERRY BELMONT.

National Democrats of Suffolk County Organize.

The Convention of the National Democratic Party for Suffolk County was held on Monday at Riverhead, L. I. John S. Havens was elected Chairman of the convention. An Executive Committee was chosen and empowered to take the necessary steps to effect a permanent organization in the county, to name candidates for the county offices, and to conduct the campaign on behalf of the candidates of the National Democratic Party.

The action of Perry Belmont in refusing to support the candidates of the Chicago Convention was approved by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Democratic Convention heartily approves the course of Perry Belmont in refusing to support the candidates nominated by the Chicago Convention. In promptly and frankly stating his position after the adjournment of that convention, he has the thanks of all true Democrats.

"It is to be regretted that his action, prompted by patriotism and fidelity to principle, should have met the disapproval of a single person who calls himself a Democrat. But such do not comprehend that the sacrifice of principles by a political party absolves honest men from allegiance to it, and that the substitution of evils in the place thereof compels patriotic men to antagonism."

The Executive Committee, after the meeting, decided to make nominations for county offices on Oct. 3.

SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA.

National Democratic Nominations for Congress.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 29.—The sound-money Democrats held district conventions in Alabama to-day, and nominated candidates for Congress. No convention was held in the First, or Mobile, District, G. W. Taylor, the regular nominee, being a sound-money man.

Thomas P. Clark of Montgomery, Chairman of the State Sound-Money Democratic Committee, was nominated in the Second District; G. L. Comer, in the Third; A. S. Vandegraff, in the Sixth; George H. Parker, in the Seventh; W. W. Callahan, in the Eighth, and Dr. A. Lawson, in the Ninth.

The Fifth District Convention adjourned until to-morrow without making a nomination, and the Fourth District Convention is still in session.

All the nominees are men of the highest standing in their communities. The conventions were as well attended as those nominating silver Democrats, and were far more enthusiastic. The Indianapolis platform and President Cleveland were indorsed in all the conventions.

TO FOLLOW IN BRYAN'S WAKE.

Sound Money Orators to be Sent to West Virginia.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—National Democratic Committeeman Charles Tracey will return to New-York to-morrow and remain at the East Twenty-third Street headquarters the remainder of the week.

While in New-York he will complete arrangements for sending a special car with sound-money orators and literature through West Virginia in the wake of Candidate Bryan.

The Albany gold Democratic organization proposes to nominate a full county ticket. It may indorse Frank Osborne of Greene County, if he shall be nominated by the Third Judicial Convention of the silver Democrats. For Congress Joseph A. Lawson and Simeon Holroyd are talked of favorably. Mr. Lawson formerly was Mayor Thacher's private secretary.

STALLED ON BROADWAY.

Truck Loaded with a Big Steel Beam Causes a Blockade.

Half a dozen big buildings are now in process of construction south of John Street in this city. The principal materials used are steel and granite and the passage of heavy trucks laden with enormous blocks of stone or long beams and pillars of steel is a matter of hourly occurrence. Considerable trouble was caused at Broadway and Maiden Lane yesterday forenoon through the efforts of the driver of a truck, containing a fifty-ton steel beam, to turn around.

The beam was destined for the new building at the corner of Cedar and William Streets. It had come up from the East River through Maiden Lane, but owing to its great length—about 70 feet—it was impossible for the truckman to turn into William Street from Maiden Lane. Consequently he was obliged to keep on up the steep grade of Maiden Lane to Broadway, and right there his heavy load stuck fast.

There were six horses attached to the truck, and their efforts to dislodge the obstinate vehicle caused an effective blockade of Broadway for an hour or more.

At frequent intervals the horses had to be detached from the truck in order to let the delayed cables cars pass. Finally, the truck was pried loose and pulled into Broadway. Thence it made its way into Cedar Street without difficulty.

WORTH REPUBLICANS WIN.

Control Delegations in Kings—Results of Democratic Primaries.

The Republican primaries in Brooklyn Monday night resulted in a substantial victory for ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and it is believed that the Assemblymen who have been favorable to Worth will be renominated. The Republican Congressional Conventions will be held this evening.

The regular Democratic primaries did not seem to have much interest for the silver men. A few Democratic strongholds may send silver Democrats to the Assembly, but the prospects are not bright for them.

The National Democratic primaries were well attended, and the leaders hope to poll a large vote this Fall. The party's Assembly Convention will be held to-morrow night, the Judiciary Convention Friday noon at the Kings County Court House, and the Congressional Convention Oct. 7. The Assembly Conventions to-morrow night will only elect delegates and alternates to the Judiciary Convention, and will then adjourn until Oct. 6, when nominations will be made.

Over J. W. Mackay, Jr.'s, Grave.

A report from Louisville, Ky., yesterday stated that Col. M. Muldoon of that city was to build for John W. Mackay a mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, over the grave of John W. Mackay, Jr. The cost was reported to be $400,000. Edward C. Platt, Treasurer of the Postal Telegraph Company, said yesterday that, while it was true that Mr. Mackay would build a mausoleum over his son's grave, no plans had yet been drawn and no amount of cost agreed upon.

Mayor Strong on Crutches.

Despite a severe attack of rheumatism, Mayor Strong was in his office at the City Hall bright and early yesterday morning. He came down from his home in his carriage. It was a hard task for him to step out of the carriage. He did it slowly and carefully, and it was evident that the effort caused him much suffering. Reaching into the carriage for his crutches, he adjusted them carefully under his arms and hobbled up the stairway to his office.

"I am very lame," said the Mayor, "in my left foot, which you can see is much swollen. I feared that the attack might get worse and it would be better to have my crutches to aid me in moving about."

Shot Over a Game of Craps.

Some of the negroes employed on the construction of the Speedway at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and the Harlem River were playing craps in a vacant lot on Amsterdam Avenue at noon yesterday. They got into an altercation, and Henry Graves, thirty-eight years old, a steam-driller of High Bridge, fired four shots at George Clark of 68 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Two bullets entered Clark's left hip and one pierced his left arm. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where his recovery is uncertain. Graves escaped.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It was an apartment house tragedy. He was young and susceptible and she was beautiful. It was their first meeting. The scene was in the apartment house, the occasion a card party. He was obliged to leave the city by a certain train or take a lonely two-mile walk. But that beautiful young woman lingered. It was evident that she had no chaperon or lawful guardian present. Could he allow some other admirer to see her home? Never. Train time came and went. Still he staid. At last the blissful moment arrived. The young woman had said farewell to all the guests. He rushed for his hat. It was not needed. She lived up stairs.

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It does not sound like a reasonable story but it is told by the woman who was an eye witness and she has a reputation for veracity. It was at a vegetarian luncheon and the guests were considering the condiments of the various dishes with an investigating curiosity which is the charm of such affairs.

"The most remarkable course of diet that I have ever known," said the veracious woman, "was that of a man whom I met at a hotel one Summer. He ate no part of the regular dinner until it came to the deserts, and then he took everything on the menu from beginning to end. His wife told me that was his regular custom. I don't know how he managed at home, where, of course, there would not be so much variety. I know his peculiar bill of fare made it difficult for me to manage my children. They could not understand why, when Mr. J. lived on deserts, they could not indulge in a larger proportion than I thought best for them. I see Mr. J. frequently here in the city. He is a robust-looking man, something of a horseman, I imagine, as I always see him driving."

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The pawnbrokers' auction sale is an interesting place to visit, particularly those where there is a large collection of clothes to be sold. The auctioneer walks up and down a platform or low table, which is surrounded by the bidders. They are mostly dealers—shrewd-faced men and women with big bags to carry home the spoils. They bid on everything, but they know what they are about, and bid low. The auctioneer makes remarks about the different garments as he holds them that set his audience to laughing, though he is more coarse than witty. There is occasionally the wife of a well-to-do laborer or small tradesman who patronizes the sales. One respectable, matronly looking woman at a Canal Street sale one day was looking for a party dress for her daughter. "Lots of people gets their clothes this way," she said to a chance acquaintance. "There was a family in Boston, where I lived once. Everybody wondered how they could dress so well, but all their clothes was second-handed." The woman bought a cheap lace skirt, a pair of corsets which looked like an expensive French article, and which she bought in entire ignorance of the size. But there was nothing in the way of a party dress, and she finished her afternoon's shopping tour in the second-hand clothing shops on Baxter Street.

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"There has been a great change in the people on the 'Hill' in the vicinity of Seventh Avenue," says the Brooklyn tailor. "I ask people in that vicinity now for their address and business, and then investigate before I will trust them without a deposit and a cash payment. One trouble is that there are a number of boarding houses on the 'Hill' where they take transients for a day of two. An experience I had recently was with a man I used to do a great deal of work for three years ago. I asked the usual questions, then went out and found that his credit was not good, and that he was not living at the address he had given me. I saw him and asked for a deposit, and he promised to send me a check. I received a note instead, saying that as he had recently moved he should have to countermand the order. That is where I saved myself a loss probably."

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In that interesting list so frequently mentioned as "new occupations for women," a P. S. can be added. In the postscript will be placed the business of peanut-roaster decorator. That is the business of a woman in a patent peanut-roaster establishment on Hudson Street, not far from Canal. The new business woman works with stencils, and on a beautiful fresh surface of bright red paint, puts in solid black letters the words: "Hot! Hot! Roasted Peanuts." It is satisfactory work, for the results are quick and effective, and it cannot be a difficult business to learn.

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A peculiar phase of domestic economy where it may be seen to conflict with a great people's desire for rapid transit may be seen every night at the Fulton Ferry, at a little before 5 o'clock. Seventeen ferry tickets can be bought for 25 cents, but during the rush hours of the day, notably after 5 o'clock at night, the fare is reduced to 1 cent. Ordinarily, a man who is going home is so anxious to get there that he is hurrying and pushing through the crowd before the boat is in sight. Not so just before 5 o'clock. Well-dressed, prosperous-looking men doing business in the neighborhood stand leisurely around reading their papers, while the boats come and go. They have reached the ferry too early, and they wait for 5 o'clock and the one-cent fare.

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A bootblack, who has a post on Park Row, at the foot of the elevated stairs, has a contrivance for keeping warm which he considers worthy of a patent. He brings it out on every cold day. It is a long board, perhaps a foot or more wide, which he fastens upright into the back of his chair. This board he covers or upholsters with thick rolls of newspapers. The board is long—it protects the whole length of his spine, keeping the wind from the back of his neck and head. It is the best thing to keep out cold that he has found yet, he says.

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The little girl who has been running wild in the fields all Summer has come home. She is a bright little girl, and she dearly loves to pick flowers and grasses. She is going to be a botanist, her mamma thinks. But the city is a sad place for a little botanist who cannot go out alone. This was what the little girl thought when she came in with her hands filled with leaves from her mamma's beautiful rubber plant, only to be received with expressions of disapproval. But young scientists are no more to be discouraged than older ones. For a second time the little botanist made inroads upon the rubber plant leaves. This time there were more effective means taken to discourage her home studies. Amid the wails that followed, a little voice murmured plaintively: "But what tan I do, mama? I ain't dot nuffin to pick."

Vacant Places for Teachers.

The City Superintendent of Schools has sent out the following notice: "There are several vacancies in the teaching corps of the workshops of the public manual training schools. The authorities desire to fill these places with graduates of technical schools and others who have had instruction in the theory and practice of the manual arts, especially in woodworking and mechanical drawing, the subjects taught in the shops. Candidates are in direct line of promotion, the salary of the lowest male assistants in the schools being $1,080 a year.

"Those desiring to compete should file their applications with the City Superintendent of Schools, 146 Grand Street. They will be notified later of the date of the examination."

Dr. Hector's Wife Quiets Him.

Mrs. Hector, wife of Dr. Stewart O. Hector, who disappeared from Rahway last Friday and was found at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, joined her husband last night. She had no difficulty in quieting him, and purposes to take him home to-day. She induced him to surrender the St. Bernard dog he had with him, and the animal will be cared for by the hotel servants until Mr. and Mrs. Hector go home.

I have been using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for the past THIRTY YEARS, and consider it the very best and safest remedy made for the relief of all pulmonary troubles.—P. M. GREEN, Culbertson, Neb., Oct. 17, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Hulbert & Co., Bicycle and Sporting Goods Dealers, Fail.

Hulbert Brothers & Co., manufacturers of firearms, bicycles, sporting goods, &c., at 26 West Twenty-third Street, 532 to 540 West Twenty-second Street, and at 1,190 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, are in financial difficulties, and Judge Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frederick P. Forster receiver of the corporation, with a bond of $100,000, on the application of the Directors, William A. Hulbert, Milan H. Hulbert, and Helen Hulbert. The liabilities are $494,932, assets $378,322.

It was stated that owing to the depression which has existed for some time, it has been impossible to collect debts due the company; many creditors are demanding payment, and the company is unable to realize on the assets in order to pay creditors. Some of the company's acceptances are maturing and about to mature. The company has not the money to meet them, and no immediate means of procuring such money, because of the contraction of credits by reason of the stringency of the money market.

The bicycle business in this city, which is one of the main branches of the company's business, has been dull owing to excessive competition, and the fact that very many bicycle houses have failed and their stock has been thrown on the market at very low prices and that a great many wheels have been offered for sale at a less price than the cost of similar goods to the company. The officers expected a change for the better in business, and had hoped from such a change the receipts from the business would improve so as to enable them to pay their obligations as they matured, but after a careful examination of the matter the Directors have decided, for the benefit of creditors and stockholders, that the corporation be dissolved and the business wound up.

As the affairs of the company now stand it is insolvent and unable to pay its debts as they mature. Of the liabilities there are for merchandise $178.32; due Mesenger Brothers, $57,487; W. A. Hulbert, loan, $26,015; M. H. Hulbert, loan, $17,574; E. S. Hulbert, loan, $1,046; rent, $4,219; contingent rent, $9,823; notes and acceptances, $292,476; contingent liabilities on notes and acceptances, $62,265. The assets consists of open accounts, $86,343; merchandise and consigned merchandise on which advances have been made, $167,483; furniture and fixtures, $22,376; stock of the Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Company, Norwich, Conn., $90,000; stock of Mesenger Bicycle Saddle Company, $10,000; bills receivable, $2,006; cash, $113.

The business, an old-established one, was carried on by Merwin & Hulbert from 1872 to 1892, when they were succeeded by the firm of Hulbert Brothers & Co. They turned the business into a stock company on Jan. 1 last, with a capital stock of $175,000, the shareholders being Helen Hulbert, 1,110 shares; Olive E. Hulbert, 590 shares; William A. Hulbert, 30 shares, and Milan H. Hulbert, 20 shares.

THE HOGANS AND THORNTONS.

Their Feud Aired in Police Court and Confuses Magistrate Deuel.

Thomas Thornton, thirty-five years old, a workingman, of 532 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested by Policeman William H. Meinhan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Monday night, for stabbing Mrs. Bridget Hogan, of the same address.

There has been a family feud between the Thornton and Hogan families for a long time.

Thornton went to the Hogan apartments Sunday and smashed the furniture. Mrs. Hogan threatened to have him arrested; so Monday night he lay in wait in the hallway and stabbed her. A surgeon from the Roosevelt Hospital put fourteen stitches in her wounds.

When the case was called for examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday all the Thorntons and the Hogans were on hand. Mrs. Thornton, wife of the defendant, charged Mrs. Hogan with beating her with a club. Thornton made the same charge against Mrs. Hogan. Mrs. Sarah Goodhall, a neighbor of both families, charged Mrs. Hogan with throwing a bottle at her. Mrs. Thornton was charged by Mrs. Ellen Reynolds, the matron of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, with assault.

Magistrate Deuel became confused over the numerous charges and counter-charges. He adjourned Thornton's examination and paroled the others.

UNLUCKY COUNTERFEITERS.

An Unpaid Rent Bill of Only Two Dollars Proved Their Ruin.

Had William F. Knapp paid his landlady $2 he owed her it is probable that he and his friend, Thomas S. Fagan, could still be engaged in molding spurious small coins. As it is, he and his accomplice are committed, in default of $10,000 bail each, and his wife, Lottie Knapp, is held as a witness in Ludlow Street Jail.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields, it was shown that the Knapps had been occupying the top-story back room in the boarding house of Mrs. Lena Putnam, at 222 East Twenty-third Street. During the time they were there the rent had been paid in full until the last week, when there remained due $2, and Mrs. Putnam determined to dispossess them. She went to their room while they were absent, and in removing their possessions found the molds and other things that showed them to be counterfeiters.

Lottie Knapp, who says she is a variety performer, was used as a witness against Fagan. She first denied that she had seen any counterfeiting materials in her rooms, but later was forced to admit that she had. She also said her husband had whipped her for refusing to pass the bad money. The hearing was adjourned to Oct. 10.

To Rebuild the Burned College.

The Mount Holyoke College Alumnae Association of New-York is raising funds to replace the building which was destroyed by fire last Sunday. It is intended to replace the old building with a much finer building of stone. As the burned building contained most of the dormitories, the importance of raising the funds needed to build the Mary Brigham Hall is emphasized. It is to accommodate fifty students, and is in memory of Mary Brigham, the first President of the college.

Dr. Pearsons has offered to contribute $10,000 toward the hall, on condition that an additional $20,000 is raised elsewhere. All of this sum but $3,500 has been subscribed. Until this building and the main college building can be erected, the students will be scattered among the surrounding farmhouses.

Vaccine for the Health Board.

Dr. H. M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the Health Board's bacteriological department, reported to the board yesterday that he had met with great success in securing vaccine virus by some experiments made by Drs. Fielder and Huddleston at the city's vaccine stables. He thinks now that the city has betten vaccine virus than any other city in the world.

John C. Rhodes, J. P., Resigns.

Justice of the Peace John C. Rhodes of Bath Beach has resigned, and will sit for the last time this morning. His resignation is said to be on account of the approaching trial of Jacob Brodie, a former law partner, for frauds in connection with collections, and in which Justice Rhodes is alleged to have been involved.

Mr. Davis Didn't Get His Watch.

Robert Davis, former Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., denied the circumstantial story yesterday that his watch, stolen while he was talking with Mr. Bryan Monday, had been returned. It has not been returned.

TAMMANY SPURNS THE RED.

The Anarchist Color Will Do on Banners, Not on Buttons.

The incident in Worcester, Mass., wherein Mr. Burns displayed Mr. Bryan's picture on a red background and Mr. McKinley's picture on the Stars and Stripes on the walls of his factory while the Bryan demonstration was in progress, and the subsequent destruction of Mr. Burns's factory by fire, has called attention in this city to the red that is being used in the Popocratic decorations. Tammany has a banner on its outer walls that has a blood-red background to it. There is a banner at the junction of Park Row and the Bowery that looks like a conflagration with its red background.

There are many other Popocratic banners in town with the red dominating their colors. But the Popocratic managers say that this color is not being used because they regard it as particularly appropriate for Popocratic decoration this year. They spurn with haughtiness the suggestion that it is being used to attract the Anarchist vote.

The Tammany managers said yesterday that it was absurd to attach any importance to the use of red in their decorations this year. They say that the color has always been used in political banners quite as much as it is being used this year, and that the Republicans are using it just as much as the Popocrats.

Tammany, however, is nervous about the use of the color. This was shown the other day when the Tammany Executive Committee met and selected a campaign button. The design submitted had a blue star on a white background in the centre, and a border of bright red. The design was declared to be all right, with the exception of the red border. The button manufacturer was informed that he must make the buttons with blue borders, and under no circumstances to make any with red borders. The manufacturer was very much disappointed, for he had already made a lot of the red-bordered ones, and a few of them got into circulation. The blue-bordered one, however, is the only one that has the indorsement of Tammany.

EFFICIENT POLICEMEN RETIRE.

Sergt. Revell and Detective Dolan to Give Up Active Duty.

Sergt. William A. Revell of the Thirty-first Precinct and Detective Sergeant Patrick Dolan have applied to be retired on pensions. Their wishes must be complied with under the law. Revell will have $1,000 a year to live on and Dolan a like sum.

These men will leave the police force free from any scandal. Both have been model officers in different spheres of duty. Revell made the mounted force what it is to-day, efficient and intrepid. Dolan, as a detective, knows both the members of the old and new schools of depredators, and either hunted them down when they were "wanted," or kept them away from Wall Street, or found them out and cautioned them in his own effective way when they ventured into the financial district.

Revell, who is yet a remarkably handsome and stalwart six-footer, learned to sit a horse in the war of the rebellion. He was a trooper in the Third New-York Cavalry for three years, and became a policeman Jan. 4, 1866. He has always been identified with the police cavalry and the Thirty-first Precinct, which was formerly known as the Second. He got the grade of roundsman in 1872, and was promoted to a Sergeantcy in 1876.

Dolan was appointed on the force Sept. 28, 1864, and first did detective duty in 1869 in the old Sixth Precinct, under Capt. John Jourdan. There he met Sergt. Thomas Byrnes, who became Chief of the Police, and followed his fortunes, going to serve under him in the Fifteenth Precinct, and afterward to Police Headquarters.

For several years Dolan has been assigned to the Wall Street district. He is yet hale and quick-witted, and—like Revell—poor.

SELLING TROLLEY LINE JOBS

Dr. Wolgoff and Police Sergeant Frank Accused.

The attention of Police Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn force has been brought to Sergt. Frank of the Twenty-ninth Precinct because of testimony before Justice Tighe in Butler Street Police Court yesterday.

Bernard Ammerman of 26 Moore Street and Samuel Seelman of 261 Twenty-third Street caused the arrest of Dr. Wolgoff of 1,189 Third Avenue for charging them $25 each, as they said, for getting them positions on the Nassau Electric Railroad. The doctor, the men said, told them that the money was for Sergt. Frank, who had influence with the road. They had lost their jobs soon afterward and wanted their money back. The Justice dismissed the doctor. He received the money for services rendered, he said. Frank denied that he had anything to do with the matter.

An officer of the Nassau line said that it was a common thing for policemen to demand the appointment of men on the road, and that the company could not afford to refuse such requests.

BRIDGE COMPANIES AT ODDS.

The New-York and New-Jersey Ends Fighting for Control.

The office effects of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of 80 Broadway will be sold at auction on Friday under a judgment for $300 for rent secured by the Union Trust Company. There are two New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Companies. One is incorporated in this State and the other in New-Jersey. It is the New-Jersey corporation which is in trouble.

R. Floyd Clarke, legal adviser of the New-Jersey company, said yesterday that the sale would not affect the standing of the company, and that the trouble arose from the New-Jersey subscribers, who had paid in $90,000 and wanted to dictate the course the company should pursue.

Charles H. Swan, Secretary of the other corporation, said that he believed the trouble would result in the New-York stockholders absorbing the New-Jersey end. Both companies are organized for the same object.

Gave a Dinner to Lord Russell.

James C. Carter gave a dinner to Lord Russell and his party at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening. Besides the distinguished foreign guests, there were also present representations from the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of New-York State, together with several prominent members of the bar in this city. After the dinner a few informal speeches were made.

Among those present were Chief Justice Fuller, and Justice Gray and Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Edward Patterson, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Elihu Root, Charles C. Beaman, and Joseph Larocque.

Police May Have New Uniform.

Commissioner Grant, at an early meeting of the Police Board, proposes to have a new uniform adopted for superior officers of the police force from Roundsman up to Chief. The new uniform is expected to compare with that of officers of the regular army. The Roundsmen, Sergeants, Captains, Inspectors, and Chief will, if the new scheme is adopted, wear an army officer's cape over their regular blouse or overcoat.

The Roundsmen, Sergeants, Captains, Inspectors, and Chief will be distinguished by the size of the wreath on their helmets or caps. The purpose of the new idea is to distinguish the officers of the department from the mere patrolman.

Shot Himself in a Friend's House.

Ignatz Dupha, thirty-five years old, who had been idle for some time, committed suicide Monday night by shooting himself in the head, at the home of Louis Levenson, 56 Ridge Street. Levenson has a sweatshop there and had provided Dupha with shelter.

High Class Carpetings.

W. & J. SLOANE

Announce the Opening of Their Autumn Stock of Select and Exclusive Designs in

SCOTCH AXMINSTER

AND

Aubusson Whole Carpets

ALSO

ENGLISH VELVETS

In plain colorings, 9 and 12 ft. wide.

For Pure Style and Artistic Effect These Goods Are Unsurpassed.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

ADVERTISING AGENTS ASSIGN.

Herbert Booth King and Brother's in Financial Trouble.

Herbert Booth King and Frederic Louis King, composing the firm of Herbert Booth King & Brother, advertising agents, at 32 East Twenty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Asa A. Alling, attorney, of 11 William Street, giving preferences for $12,800, all for borrowed money, as follows: David J. Fuller of Brooklyn, $5,000; United States National Bank, $5,500; Edward M. Knox, $1,000; C. C. Shayne, $500; Alexander Campbell Milk Company, $800. Both partners reside in Brooklyn.

Herbert Booth King started the business in 1883, and his brother became a partner in 1885. Their office was at 202 Broadway up to March 1, 1895, when they moved up town to their present location on Twenty-third Street.

In December last, they claimed to be worth $100,000, but they have had no capital rating at Bradstreet's since May, 1894. In September, 1892, they organized the Herbert Booth King & Brother Publishing Company, to publish "Fashions," which they had started a year previous. They were President and Treasurer, respectively, of the company, but it is asserted the company is in no way affected by the assignment of the firm; that it has large assets, is a profitable publication, and is perfectly solvent.

Mr. Alling, the assignee, said that the assignment was due to the financial stringency. They could not make collections, were unable to secure the usual bank accommodations, and had suffered several heavy losses through customers. The assignment was made to gain time. They expect it will be only temporary, and that they will pay creditors in full. They say they have enough assets to do it, and have turned over everything to the creditors.

The preferences are solely for borrowed money. Mr. Alling could not give the exact amount of the liabilities, but estimated them at $75,000. The Herbert Booth King & Brother Publishing Company is not affected, and is perfectly solvent.

RELIGION'S BID ACCEPTED.

How the Salvation Army Children Were Auctioned.

A great auction sale of children between the ages of seven and fourteen was held at the noonday meeting of the Salvation Army in Memorial Hall, West Fourteenth Street, yesterday.

It was conducted by the Consul, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who promoted this rather novel form of entertainment. The object of the project was to illustrate the value of religion.

Major Winant opened the auction by calling for bids for the six boys and eight girls. A buyer was found in Major Hicks, who offered wealth. He addressed the meeting upon the advantages which wealth would bring the children.

Major Susie Swift, a Vassar graduate, was the next bidder. She offered education, declaring it to be of greater value than wealth. Brigadier Lewis went her one better, and bid art and culture. Major Ferris, a lawyer by profession, offered political prominence as a valuable adjunct of a successful life.

The last bidder was Consul Booth-Tucker, who rushed up to the auctioneer and demanded that the children should be knocked down to her. Her price was religion. As the children were the sons and daughters of the Salvation Army staff officers, they had long been dedicated to religion. The sale was made to the Consul.

The auction was followed by a singing battalion, led by Consul Booth-Tucker, assisted by Auxiliary Bjorksten, Swedish tenor, who formerly sang with Christine Nilsson.

The orchestra was led by Ensign Dr. Nice, violinist, formerly aide de camp to the Emperor of Germany.

Broke His Friend's Neck by a Jolt.

William McKanny, a trolley motorman, saw the wagon of his friend, Frank Nicholson, driver for a pork-packing firm in Jersey City, standing on the track at East Twenty-eighth Street and Avenue E, Bayonne, about dawn yesterday. Nicholson appeared to be asleep. McKanny bumped the car against the wagon lightly. Nicholson fell from the high seat to the paving. His neck was broken.

George L. Record for Congress.

The National Democratic Committee of Hudson County yesterday completed its Congressional, county, and Assembly ticket. George L. Record of Jersey City is the candidate for Congress, Palmer Campbell of Hoboken for Surrogate, and Alva A. Bedell of Jersey City for Sheriff. The names of the Assembly candidates are not made public yet.

Explosion in a Composing Room.

The explosion of a can of benzine in the composing room on the top floor of The Tribune Building last night caused considerable excitement. An alarm was given and an engine and hook and ladder truck responded. The damage was slight.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Daniel Frohman's company begins its California season in San Francisco next Monday at the Baldwin Theatre, playing "The Prisoner of Zenda" there for a fortnight. Young Hackett has scored a pronounced success thus far in the tour as Rassendyl. When the company returns to the Lyceum Theatre at the conclusion of Mr. Sothern's engagement it will be augmented by some new faces.

—Frank B. Murtha, manager of the new Murray Hill Theatre, was not seriously injured in the runaway accident at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue Monday afternoon. Mr. Murtha is suffering from shock more than anything else, and will be able to leave his home, 51 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, in a few days.

—It is gravely announced, as a matter of importance, that the five deplorable Barrison sisters, who are due to arrive to-day, will receive the sum of $18,000 for their nine weeks' engagement at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, just $3,600 per sister.

—The Peluski brothers, comic music-hall performers, very popular in Paris and London, will arrive in New-York to-morrow and appear at Olympia next Monday night.

—The Peluski brothers, comic music-hall performers, very popular in Paris and London, will arrive in New-York to-morrow and appear at Olympia next Monday night.

No matter how happy the boy with his first long trousers, his mother seldom likes them—the change is too sudden.

For those mothers we've a bit of good news.

First long-trouser suits with much of the mannishness taken out of them—they're boys' suits, not young-old-men's suits.

Double or single-breasted, $8 to $20—everything else boys wear.

What we leave unsaid, our little book says. Do you want it? Your name and address is all that's needed.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Louis XVI. Reception Room.

With the skill of a magician we have evoked a Louis XVI. reception room, just at the right of our entrance. So true, so fascinating that one almost expects a painted and powdered court beauty to appear as its mistress.

Delicacy and lightness of touch mark every feature—from the exquisite carved ivory frieze over the entrance columns to the silk-covered walls (hand-painted in panels with characteristic wreaths in visionary greens and pinks), the flower-decorated ceiling and the beautiful damask chairs.

Come and see what a bright welcome it will give you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following list of examinations for eligibles in vacancies in the city service has been announced by the Municipal Civil Service Board: Oct. 1, junior clerk, male and female, salary not over $600; Oct. 5, house physician, Department of Correction. Candidates to be examined on nervous diseases and insanity. Oct. 6, druggist and assistant druggist; Oct. 8, Inspector of Plumbing; Oct. 9, Warden, Department of Correction; Oct. 12, law clerk; Oct. 13, Paymaster's clerk.

—Thomas Cooper, colored, of 227 West Sixty-third Street, who was convicted of killing Peter Barrett, colored, of 215 West Twenty-ninth Street, on April 4, in a saloon row, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of General Sessions to twelve years in State Prison.

—The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration and chaplain of St. Michael's Home, at Mamaroneck, will receive subscriptions and donations, of which the home is in urgent need. There are at present more than fifty young women being cared for by the home.

—The new Ninth Regiment Armory, in West Fourteenth Street,

Wednesday
September 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

PARANOIAC OR MATTOID

THE ALIENIST'S DIAGNOSIS OF BRYAN'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Two More Physicians Contribute Their Views of the Democratic Candidate —Dr. Frederick Peterson Speaks of the Visible Signs of Degeneracy— He Would Like an Examination— Dr. H. S. Williams Speaks of his Evident Delusions.

The question whether William J. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for President of the United States, is mentally unsound; whether he is a "mattoid," or what his mental condition is, has been discussed with great interest by specialists since the letter of "Alienist" was printed last Sunday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Bryan's "Errabund" Tendencies.

The letter calls attention to many of Mr. Bryan's "errabund" tendencies, and explains that he has not a good hereditary history. As a professional man he has been erratic, and has not made a success in any profession. His character is marked by intense egotism and an abnormal self-confidence, without any accompanying evidence of genius. He is, judging from his speeches and actions, laboring under the delusion that he is persecuted, and he develops an enormous passion for haranguing every time he sees a crowd gathered together. The conclusion that "Alienist" arrives at is that the candidate is a "political mattoid," a man of "pseudo talent, that he cannot use wisely or sanely. His judgment is false, his actions foolish, egotistic, and extravagant. What is more serious, if given a chance, he surely ends in some disaster or folly from the dominance of his grandiose idea, or, perhaps, from some real insane or delirious act." The writer does not go so far as to pronounce him a paranoiac, but calls him a "paranoiac reformer."

Unfit to be President.

The letter, and the opinion it contains, has been approved by a number of well-known alienists of this city, while it has been disapproved by some. All physicians interviewed so far by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, however—and the majority of them are Democrats—have said that Mr. Bryan has shown characteristics and qualities which totally unfit him for the office of President of the United States. In some cases the doctors interviewed, who refused the use of their names, were violently opposed to going so far in the diagnosis as "Alienist" goes, but were fully convinced that no man who has shown a mental calibre and mental qualities which the Popocratic candidate has evinced should be placed in a highly responsible position.

THE TIMES has already given the opinion of Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. B. Sachs, Dr. G. H. Hammond, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, and Dr. Joseph Collins. Yesterday a reporter saw Dr. Frederick Peterson of 60 West Fiftieth Street, the author of "The Stigmata of Degeneration," and other well-known medical works. Dr. Peterson said:

Dr. Peterson's Diagnosis.

"I agree fully with the letter of 'Alienist.' I don't know who he is, though I could perhaps guess, if he is from this city, but he presents his theory strongly, and I am convinced that he is in the main correct.

"We must rid our minds of the idea that Mr. Bryan is ordinarily crazy. To call him so would be unkind and unjust. He isn't that. But I should like to examine him for a degenerate. I am strongly convinced that he would be found possessing some of the stigmata of degeneracy. I say I am convinced of this because it would be impossible to tell without an examination.

"The difference between physical stigmata and psychical stigmata must be kept in mind. Mr. Bryan's sublime egotism, his self-confidence, and utter indifference to, or obliviousness of, the ridiculous attitude he often puts himself in, show a strong psychical stigmata. The pictures which were printed some time ago of his three attitudes—all the attitudes of a comedy artist—show what might be considered the same thing. Those pictures were awful, weren't they?

He Would Like an Examination.

"But whether there is anatomical stigmata could be determined only by examination. I am inclined to think they would be so disclosed. As I have explained in my brochure on the subject, degeneracy is a marked deviation from the normal type or standard. I have had extended opportunities for examining persons so afflicted in reformatories, asylums, prisons, and other institutions. The physical degeneracy of these is recognized in its effects on their intellectual life, in the deviation of their intellectual habits and social conduct from their fellows. In the class we may have criminals, idiots, insane persons, and particularly cranks, freaks, and eccentric persons generally with a 'screw loose.'

"A genius may have these eccentricities. Often they do. Napoleon was eccentric in some ways. So were Sir Walter Scott, Byron, and Edgar A. Poe. But they were not necessarily physical degenerates. The deviation from the normal standard need not be of a morbid character. And here would be the distinction between the eccentricity of genius and of degeneration. Sometimes it is difficult to discriminate between the two. One test of a normal state is natural conformity to the social condition in which a man lives. Another is the question whether a morbid self-interest is conjoined with any eccentricity.

Characteristics of Degeneracy.

"The stigmata of these mental traits may be one of many possible kinds. The anatomical stigmata may be cranial, facial, or otherwise. The physiological may be retardation of learning to walk, ties, tremors, epilepsy, while the psychical may be imbecility, idiocy, eccentricity, moral delinquency, or others.

"An essential characteristic of degeneracy is that the individual afflicted bears in himself the germs which make him continuously more incapable of fulfilling his own functions in life. The indications of degeneracy are characteristic of a marked or latent neuropathic disposition. The indices mentioned, such as feeble-mindedness, that is the stigmata, are vices of functional and organic evolution. There may be excesses of development, or there may be an arrest of it. The deformities produced by disease, or by accidents, should be distinguished from such a deviation from the normal as this, however. The psychical classes of degeneracy are much more likely to be observed by us in our intercourse with one another than the other classes, and here it is a fine point to consider whether defect of will, moral sense, judgment, memory, or unbalanced excesses may be cited as cases of psychical stigmata.

May Be Classed as a Mattoid.

"To what one of these classes Mr. Bryan may belong I could not say without an examination. The abnormal self-esteem and confidence in his destiny may settle the question of his psychical degeneracy. If it should be found that combined with this are signs of physical degeneracy, we should be obliged to class him as a mattoid.

"I think the letter is a little severe in some of its features, though I agree with them in the main. I don't think sufficient allowance has been made to Mr. Bryan's incapacity to do what he is trying to accomplish. His incapacity, however, could scarcely be classified as feeble-mindedness. It is a man trying to do more than he can. That's the explanation of much that is ridiculous, in my opinion, though I should like to go further, and make an examination of him."

What Dr. H. S. Williams Thinks.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Randall's Island Hospital, was seen at his home, 165 West Eighty-second Street. He said he heartily approved the ideas advanced by "Alienist" and agreed with the letter in almost all its points.

"I would not have you quote me," he said, "as saying Mr. Bryan is actually insane. I agree with some of the other gentlemen you quote, that that would be going a little too far. There are many points an alienist is obliged to consider. You understand that, looking out constantly as we are, for symptoms of insanity, and having our attention fixed constantly on such cases, we must be on our guard not to lean too far. There is a difference between the professional and social standard. From our standpoint a man might be actually insane though he would not be adjudged so by his fellows. Physicians get to a point, if they don't look out, where every man is according to their standard unbalanced. And as a matter of fact that is the case.

"But we must keep ourselves in the middle of the road. There are many men at their homes, at their business, and attending to their duties fairly well, who are paretic. They are not of sound mind, but an alienist would not commit them to an insane asylum. He could not do so.

Apparently Filled with Delusions.

"Mr. Bryan is an enthusiast. He is beset with what I believe to be delusions. He thinks he is hated by an oppressive class, who would persecute him into silence. He thinks he is hounded, or he talks as if he thought so. These are the views of a diseased imagination. His financial notions are based on imagined facts, or arguments that are wholly illogical.

"I don't think Mr. Bryan, with his delusion, is to be considered differently from many others so afflicted. Witchcraft was the result of a diseased imagination. There is a similarity between the two. I am not a politician, and have never taken any great interest in political questions. But this year I am compelled to because I utterly abhor Mr. Bryan's doctrines. But I tell you frankly I don't think his financial notions are any more the product of a mind unhinged on the issue and perverted by illogical conclusions than are McKinley's tariff notions. The one is more extreme and unbalanced than the other, that's all, and in voting a man must choose the lesser of the two evils.

"Besides Mr. Bryan's illogical way of thinking, we must take into consideration his superstition. He believes himself destined to be elected, and, if the newspapers report him correctly, he sets great store by his rabbit's foot. Now, a man whose mind descends to such trivialities is not big enough for such an office as he aspires to. And if such superstition is not due to the littleness of his mental capacity but to a disordered imagination, as I believe is the case, we must put him down as a man of unbalanced mind. But, again comparing Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley, if it is true, as was reported, that the Republican candidate telegraphed Mark Hanna, just before his nomination, not to let him be named on Friday, I am bound to say that the act showed superstition like the rabbit's-foot business.

The Proper Test Described.

"The test of a person insane with popular delusions, like Mr. Bryan is beset with, is this: are the delusions such as, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be dispelled by the ordinary logical faculties? If they cannot, then there is insanity. In the West there are many isms and fads which are now rampant. We perhaps were once afflicted with them. They were driven away by education. They will go the same way there after a while. But there may be persons with minds so unbalanced that they will never get rid of them. If Mr. Bryan is such a person, it probably won't be long before he will break down altogether.

"As I have said, no alienist could commit Mr. Bryan to an asylum. I don't think he is yet paranoiac, from what I know of him, but he may not be far from it. There are symptoms that he is not."

ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE.

Doctors Discuss the Latest Discoveries and Uses.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics was opened in the lecture room of the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The society was organized for the promotion of electricity as a cure for disease. Meetings are held every year for the purpose of study and discussion. New methods of applying that power, recent discoveries of its effects on the human body, and a comparison of the interesting cases that have been killed or cured through its agency, make up the budget of papers that are read and talked about.

There were about twenty-five members present from Boston, Washington, New-York, and other Eastern cities. At least half of them were women doctors. President A. B. Norton, M. D., read a paper on "The Electro-Therapeutist as a Specialist." Dr. Emily A. Bruce of Roxbury, Mass., read a paper entitled "A Few Cases Treated by Cataphoresis." She had been very successful in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout by the use of the electric current, and had found it a wonderful means of aborting abscesses, felons, and fungus growths.

Dr. F. M. Frazer, the Secretary, read a paper on "The Treatment of Old Paralysis." Other papers were by Dr. Clara E. Gary of Boston, Dr. F. A. Gardner of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Florence W. Oakey of Brooklyn. The strength of the current to be applied at various parts of the body, and the peculiar advantages of the positive and negative poles in introducing certain medicines into diseased parts formed interesting subjects of discussion.

Among those who took part in the discussions were Dr. William Harvey King, Dr. Irving Townsend, Dr. A. W. Bailey, and Dr. William R. King. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon.

CAPT. NICKELS IMPROVING.

Surgeons Much Interested in a Remarkable Case of Nosebleed.

The surgical staff at the Hudson Street Hospital has been very anxious about the case of Capt. J. F. Nickels, who is now recovering his strength after two almost uncontrollable attack of nosebleed. Capt. Nickels has been subject to these attacks, but never before was he so seriously afflicted.

Surgeon Richardson said in relation to the case yesterday: "While we feel assured that the patient is practically out of danger, we are proceeding very cautiously, and only the strictest care to prevent him from exerting himself and bringing on a fresh flow will pull him through. He must have been afflicted with some disease of the nasal arteries, which has aparently left them in a weakened condition. Hence the violent outbreak.

"I am not familiar enough with the case yet to know the cause, but it could have its origin in almost any practice that is irritating, for instance, smoking. I surmise, however, that there may be a small tumor in the Captain's nose, and, as he is a full-blooded man, the least exertion would cause it to open and bleed. Capt. Nickels's case may be hereditary; he may belong to what is caled a family of bleeders, whose blood flows at the least provocation."

The case of Capt. Nickels is very much the same as that of Julius Gottlieb, who was confined in Mount Sinai Hospital some weeks ago, and whose death was caused by a succession of arterial affections, superinduced by incessant nasal hemorrhages.

Punished His Middle-aged Child.

Henry L. Baston, seventy-nine years old, of 68 Leroy Street, was charged with assault by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Somers, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Mrs. Somers is thirty-eight years old, and says she is a grandmother. She said that her father often struck her, and on Saturday last in a fit of anger had knocked out several of her teeth. Baston denied the charge, but was committed to the workhouse for one month, in default of $300 bonds for good behavior.

GRANNAN'S FRIENDS GRIEVE

THINK A HEARING SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN HIM.

His Expulsion from the Turf Believed to be but a Fore-runner of Action in Other Cases—Another Raid on Selling Platers Entered Below Their Value in Races—Cleophus Won the Neptune and Agitator the Culver Yesterday.

The racing itself cut but a very little figure at the track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday. That was perfectly natural under the circumstances. Every one talked of the action of The Jockey Club in ruling off the turf Riley Grannan, who has been for the past two years about the most conspicuous man about the tracks, made so by his bold and extensive operations in the betting ring. Grannan is a good-nautred, easy-going young fellow, who has had phenomenal luck in backing horses that have won some funny-looking races this year, when they have been at fancy prices in the ring. This has created the impression that he must have known something more about the races than was in the possession of people generally. He is liberal with his money and operates in the ring in such a fashion that most any one can find out what horse he is backing. These facts combined have tended to make him a host of followers, and of friends as well. The latter think that he has been unjustly dealt with by the summary ruling off. They were, yesterday, very ready to say, quietly, at least, that they believed the members of The Jockey Club had made a mistake in ruling him off for making a present to the jockey who had helped him win some of his big bets without knowing it. They argue that as this was done after Grannan had retired for the season it was therefore no incentive to the jockey to do anything for Grannan in return, forgetting that the presents might in the future lead him to the revelation of stable secrets, or at least a willingness to do a favor—perfectly honorable on the face of it—for the man who had given him the present.

Grannan himself pretended, in interviews had with him, to be astounded at the action of The Jockey Club. He claims he has never been mixed up with any race of a questionable character, and that he has never done a thing that is wrong in connection with his plunging operations. He had not fully decided what he would do in the matter, but hinted that he should consult a lawyer to find out if he had any redress from the action of The Jockey Club. What he and his friends are particularly savage about is the fact that he was not allowed to appear before The Jockey Club Stewards and defend himself against charges.

One of the Stewards of the club, in referring to the matter, said they had proof of operations sufficient to convince them that it would be far better for the turf and the sport to have Grannan away from the tracks. The present of the money to Taral was but one of the things to which objection was taken. This was a direct violation of the rules of racing, for which a specific penalty was applied, and it was, therefore, enforced against him.

The action taken in the case of Grannan, Wallace, and Jockeys Martin and Coyle, it is understood, is but a forerunner of other action that will be taken to rid the turf of other men whose operations have been carefully watched for some time. This action may not be taken until the State Racing Commission has summoned witnesses and examined them under oath, something that The Jockey Club has not the power to do. This intimation conveyed in the report of the meeting sent out after the meeting of The Jockey Club on Monday evening had the effect of keeping closed the mouths of many members of the laying fraternity of whose organization Grannan is a member.

The weather was so threatening that but few besides the regulars were at the track yesterday, so that what the general public feeling in the matter was could not be certainly ascertained. The "regulars" pitched their opinion in the same key—that Grannan should have been given a chance to meet his accusers and have his side of the case heard before he was shunted off from among them. The few people in the clubhouse and about the grand stand who represent what may be called the sportsmen's side of racing were generally of the belief that the action taken will operate for the benefit of the sport and prevent further attempts at jobbery, about which there has been so much talk this season.

Mr Belmont did not come over from his country place at Hempstead yesterday, and even had he done so, no new light on the action of the Stewards of The Jockey Club would have been had from him, as it is said that the members have agreed to say nothing further about the action than was made public in the findings of the board. Jockey Willie Martin, who was at the track, had nothing more to say for publication than that he did not know for what reason he was placed under the ban.

L. S. Thompson of the Brookdale Stud continued his campaign against selling race abuses by bidding on Sir Francis $500 and on Cleophus $1,500 above their entered selling price. The owners of the pair bid the necessary $5 to retain their horses, and thus got a lesson that cost them more than the value of the purses they ran for.

The racing was commonplace. Its details are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—Scarf Pin, Cambridge Stable's ch. f., by Springbok-Emerald, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Set Fast, C. Jacobs's ch. f., 111, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 107, 13 to 5.....(Hill)
Won by a half length; five lengths between second and third.
Free Lance, 100, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Passover, 103, 5 to 1, (Coyle;) Tremstone, 90, 40 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Tempestuous, 94, 7 to 1, (McIntyre,) also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and have not won at this meeting. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.
1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 101 pounds, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 105, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Jefferson, Erie Stable's b. g., 3, 89, 8 to 1.....(Maher)
Won by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.
Chugnut, 3, 89, 25 to 1, (Powers;) The Native, 3, 92, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Halton, 5, 99, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Emotional, 3, 84, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Declare, 5, 102, 8 to 1, (Coyle,) and Halifing, 4, 102, 7 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; Neptune Stakes of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by Wagner-Linnie, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5.(Sims)
2—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 102, 8 to 5 and to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 100, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)
Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.
Freak o' Day, 97, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Flying Squadron, 97, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap. Purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.
1—Britmar, Evergreen Stable's gr. c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 116 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Lake Shore, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5, 112, 5 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 106 4 to 1.....(Hill)
Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.
Tinge, 4, 95, 8 to 1, (Coyle,) and Doggett, 4, 90, 12 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Culver Handicap of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—Agitator, S. Deimel's ch. c., 4 years, by Exile-Athlene, 122 pounds, 13 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 121, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.
Arapahoe, 5, 109, 15 to 1, (Sloane;) Hanwell, 4, 110, 8 to 1, (Lewis,) and Tom Cromwell, 3, 122, 8 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¾.
1—Bellport, Jefferson Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Maggie Mitchell, 110 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Dr. Grimes, F. Burlew's b. g., 3, 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)
3—Scoggan, Erie Stable's ch. g., 3, 109½, 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.
Olindo, 4, 107, 25 to 1, (O'Leary;) Nick Johnson, 3, 107, 25 to 1, (Coyle;) Tanis, 3, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin;) Fernseed, 5, 107, 15 to 1, (Keefe;) Captain Russell, 3, 107, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Bonhomme, 3, 107, 10 to 1, (Hirsch;) Beaumont, 3, 107, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Beelzebub, 4, 110, 50 to 1, (M. Bergen,) and Taric, 5, 110, 20 to 1, (Hopkins,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds. Chum, 111 pounds; St. Roque, 111; Stockbridge, 111; Braw Lad, 111; Numeroet, 108; Vinita, 108; Hewitt, 108; Sly, 108; Simonian, 108; Floridas, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds. Contractor, 111 pounds; Bragalone, 111; Arabian, 111; Maxine Elliott, 108; Ballyroe, 108; Clatterfeet, 108; One Chance, 108; L. B., 108; Red Spider, 108; Ellimont, 108.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Goldcrest, 116 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 115; Counsellor Howe, 106; Hazlet, 104; Volley, 102; Sapelo, 100; Beau Ideal, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Harrington, 109 pounds; Ameer, 107; Halifing, 102; Runaway, 102; Argentina, 97; Amanda V., 96; Karma, 93; Medica, 93; Patrol, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Nana H., Hurl, Brighton, Emily Henderson, Ross O., Friendship, Miss Prim, and Leonore, 108 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle race. Two miles. Midgely, 157 pounds; Southerner, 155; Sun Up, 145; Phoebus, 142; Alakuma, 132; Article, 122.

THE GALILEO'S SEIZURE.

Points at Issue to be Decided by the Federal Courts.

It has virtually been agreed between the Customs authorities and the agents of the British steamship Galileo, which was seized on Monday for violation of the United States laws, that the points at issue shall go to the Federal court for adjudication. By order of Collector Kilbreth formal notice of the seizure was sent to the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn yesterday. The offense—unloading cargo without a permit—having been committed at Pier 4 in Brooklyn, it is necessary that whatever court proceedings are instituted shall originate in that city.

Counsel for Busk & Jevons, the New-York agents of the Galileo, called upon Deputy Collector Phelps, the head of the Law Department in the Custom House, yesterday, and asked what could be done in the way of giving a bond for the vessel in order that she might sail for Pernambuco at the appointed time—next Saturday.

Col. Phelps found that under the provisions of the law the amount of the bond in a case of a seized vessel should equal the value of the vessel. The Galileo is estimated to be worth about $125,000, but as it belongs to a responsible line, the customs authorities will undoubtedly exercise their discretion and require merely a nominal bond.

By permission of the customs authorities the unloading of the Galileo was resumed yesterday. The cargo consisted of a large quantity of coffee, hides, and spices, all consigned to Busk & Jevons. The 3,200 bags of coffee, which were seized on Monday because they were unloaded without a permit will not be reported to the court until the value of the goods is officially appraised. If the agents of the steamship file their proposed bond to-day, they will be permitted to reload the vessel and send her out next Saturday.

The case of Capt. Braithwaite, the commander of the Galileo, may give rise to some legal complications. For the offense of defying a United States customs officer and violating the law he is liable to three penalties, viz.: a fine of $500, disbarment from holding any office of trust in this country for four years, and the publication of his name and offense in a newspaper for three weeks. Papers were served on him yesterday requiring him to show cause why he should not be punished as the law provides.

MAY TAKE TO PHENACETINE.

Dr. Depew's Reply to Reports of His Latest Engagement.

There are times when a weary look creeps into Chauncey M. Depew's eyes and the shadow of a sardonic smile hovers about his mouth. One of those times is when the periodical rumor about his getting married is wafted in to him. William C. Whitney's second embarkation upon the sea of matrimony appears to have started up the Depew rumor once more.

Within the last three years the rumor makers have had Mr. Depew engaged to at least four different women. His most recent fiancée, according to the rumor makers, is his young ward, Miss Edith Collins, who spends the greater part of her time abroad. Miss Collins is a granddaughter of Horace F. Clark, and a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Some time ago Mr. Depew was asked if he cared to comment on the rumors of his engagement to Miss Collins, and he replied: "For the newspaper writers to assume that a charming young woman would be willing to wed an old man like me is certainly complimentary. But, if I am to be so fortunate as to be the recipient of youthful affections, I must put myself in trim to return them. I am thinking of taking phenacetine to quicken the action of the heart."

HARLEM BOARD OF TRADE.

Up-Town Business Men to Form an Organization To-night.

A number of prominent Harlem business men and citizens will meet at the Harlem Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, this evening for the purpose of formally organizing a Harlem Board of Trade.

An informal meeting was held at the same place last week, when Lawyer William Blandy and Contractor William A. Martin addressed those present and explained the object and workings of the proposed board. The proposition seemed to meet the views of those present, and to Mr. Blandy was assigned the duty of drawing up a constitution and by-laws to be submitted this evening.

Among the up-town men interested in the board are Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, D. M. Williams, H. C. F. Koch, W. C. Spencer, J. J. Sperry, Harvey Lane, Charles B. Morris, and C. T. Gaines.

Empire Loan Company's Property.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday went to the office of the Empire Loan and Investment Company to levy on its property on the judgment obtained by Miles Rosenbluth in favor of his client, Julia Goldstein, who had deposited $700 with the company. He found a large safe, two or three desks, and a number of chairs, which, if sold, could not possibly fetch an amount anywhere near the amount of the judgment. Then the counsel for the association got a stay, and the case will come up again in court on Thursday, Oct. 1.

M'LAUGHLIN HAS HIS WAY

MAKES THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

Ridgway, Bell, and Coffey, in Setting Up a Belief in Bryan, Are Defeated in a Test for the Bench—Charles F. Brown, Stephen D. Stevens, Nathaniel H. Clement, and Thomas S. Moore Nominated—National Democrats Will Probably Indorse.

Hugh McLaughlin's reconstructed machine carried out its programme in the Democratic Convention of the Second Judicial District in the County Cout House, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The "Sage of Willoughby Street" decided several days ago that the convention should nominate for Justices of the Supreme Court Charles F. Brown of Orange; Stephen D. Stevens of Richmond, and Nathaniel H. Clement, and Thomas S. Moore of Kings. These selections were not to the liking of some of the old machine followers, such as ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, James D. Bell, and Senator Coffey. They were willing to make an exception of Judge Brown, but they were particularly opposed to Thomas S. Pearsall. Justice Clement was objectionable because he was not for Mr. Bryan. Two-thirds of the delegates from Kings followed McLaughlin's wishes.

Delay in the assembling of the convention was caused by an animated caucus of the Kings County delegates, which was held in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Judge Kenna led the McLaughlin forces and Senator Coffey the opposition. The machine men, led by James F. Shevlin and Bernard J. York, avowed that they wanted the judiciary "elevated." The crushing defeats they had met in the past showed this to be good politics.

Senator Coffey, in behalf of the minority, said that they opposed Justice Clement's renomination because they did not consider him a Democrat, and their opposition should not be considered as simply a revolt against McLaughlin.

A test vote in the caucus showed twenty-one machine delegates to six in the opposition. Notwithstanding this overwhelming victory for the machine, Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants were still uncertain as to the result of the convention. Shevlin and York were stationed in the convention hall, and continually during the proceedings gave orders to friendly delegates, while McLaughlin waited in the corridor near by.

The convention was called to order by Michael McGoldrick at 1 o'clock. Arthur C. Salmon of Kings was made permanent Chairman, and John W. Lyons of Orange was Secretary. Luke D. Stapleton of Kings offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that those to be nominated must be supporters of Bryan and Sewall. This was greeted with vigorous cheering, which indicated that the resolution was popular. The McLaughlin lieutenants looked nervous as they busied themselves among the delegates.

Mr. Burns of Westchester moved to table the resolution. The Bryanites were aggressive in demanding a roll call, in order that each delegate should be put on record. It was so ordered, and the resolution was killed by a vote of 22 to 12.

Curtis Hobbs nominated Nathaniel H. Clement. Mr. Farrell of Kings placed Thomas S. Moore's name before the convention. In a fiery speech P. E. Callahan of Kings nominated Thomas E. Pearsall. Luke Stapleton nominated William Sullivan of Kings. R. E. Connell of Dutchess nominated Horace D. Hufgut of Poughkeepsie. William L. Van Ame of Orange nominated Charles F. Brown in a really eloquent speech.

Judge Kenna, on behalf of the McLaughlin machine, seconded the nominations of Judges Brown and Clement and Thomas S. Moore. Thomas S. Fitzgerald of Richmond placed in nomination Stephen D. Stevens of that county.

In moving that Judge Brown's nomination be made first and by acclamation, John R. Reed of Suffolk took occasion to make a bitter attack upon the McLaughlin machine.

Owing to the ballot law, it was decided to nominate the four Justices at the same time. The name of each delegate was called, with this result:

Brown, 36; Clement, 26; Stevens, 27; Moore, 25; Pearsall, 11; Sullivan, 10, and Hufgut, 9.

The Chair then declared Charles F. Brown of Orange, Stephen D. Stevens of Richmond, Nathaniel H. Clement, and Thomas S. Moore to be the nominees of the convention. Their nominations were then made unanimous.

Justice Brown, who has served for fourteen years on the Supreme Court bench, is Presiding Justice at present of the Appellate Division of the Second District. He is a graduate of Yale, has been District Attorney of Orange County, was five years County Judge, and in 1882 defeated Judge Tracy, the Republican candidate, for the Supreme Court. He is a resident of Newburg.

Judge Stephen D. Stevens is serving a second term as County Judge of Richmond County.

Judge Thomas S. Moore was born fifty-four years ago at Newburg, N. Y. He was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, and was subsequently Assistant Professor of Chemistry. He then studied law in the office of Judge William Fullerton, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He became an Assistant District Attorney in this city in 1874, retaining the position for several years, when he returned to private practice. He is President of the Long Island College Hospital and First Vice President of the New-England Society of Brooklyn.

Nathaniel Holmes Clement was born at Tilton, N. H., in 1844, and was graduated at Dartmouth College. He began the practice of law in Brooklyn in 1867. He was elected Judge of the City Court, in Brooklyn, in 1882, subsequently succeeding George G. Reynolds as Chief Judge, remaining in that capacity till the court was merged into the Supreme Court, this year.

The ticket will probably be indorsed warmly by the National Democrats. All Democrats recognize it as a most excellent ticket that leaves nothing to be desired. Its personnel offers a striking contrast to that of the ticket nominated by the Republicans, which was evidently placed in the field as the result of dickering.

In the Third Judicial District.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Emory A. Chase of Greene County was nominated to-day by the Third Judicial District Republican Convention as Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie. The name of G. H. D. Hasbrouck of Kingston was also placed before the convention. He received 1 vote from the Second Ulster County District.

Waifs on the Saale.

There were three little motherless children passengers on the steamship Saale, which arrived yesterday. They lived near Posen, in Poland, and on the death of their mother an aunt ticketed them through to Chicago, where their father lives. They were Wudislow and Joseph Radlarsky, aged, respectively, eight and five years, and a little girl, Teophile, aged four. They had no money, and did not know their father's address. The stewardess took them to Ellis Island, and the immigration officials will try to find their father.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH HOUSE.

The Cornerstone Laid Yesterday by Bishop Potter.

The cornerstone of the proposed Memorial Parish House of the Protestant Episcopal parish of St. Michael and All Angels', Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which is to be erected in memory of the late Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop Potter. After the open-air ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone had been concluded, Bishop Potter and the attending clergy, preceded by the regular surpliced choir of the church, entered the church, where the services were concluded and several addresses made.

The Rev. John P. Peters stated, concerning the work just commenced, that it had been undertaken as a tribute to the memory of his father, rector of the parish for many years. Dr. Peters, during his life, was greatly interested in church and charitable work of every kind.

The building, when completed, is to cost $70,000, and will contain a gymnasium, library, reading room, sewing room, a laundry, where the poor of the parish can do their washing, and a large auditorium provided with a stage, capable of seating over 1,500 people. A number of rooms are to be devoted to nurses, who will attend cases in the neighborhood, in return for a small payment.

Bishop Potter made a short address, in which he spoke of the late Dr. Peters, and praised him for his sincere devotion to the work of Christ. The Bishop said it was a courageous act on the part of the congregation to undertake the building of the memorial to their later rector in these hard times.

Addresses were also made by Archdeacon Tiffany and Bishop Sessums of Louisiana.

The box placed in the cavity of the cornerstone contained a Bible, a Prayer Book, coins of the current year, numerous publications relating to the work of the late rector, a copy of The Churchman, and also one of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 20, 1896.

A SERVANT CHARGES THEFT.

Miss Held Arrested, but Quickly Discharged by Magistrate Deuel.

Miss Jeanne Held was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny made against her by Delia O'Brien, a former servant of her mother, Mrs. Samuel J. Held. Magistrate Deuel, after hearing the evidence of the complainant and the statement of Miss Held, dismissed the complaint.

Early in August the Helds sold their house, at 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, and went to apartments in the Florence, 105 East Eighteenth Street. The servants, including Miss O'Brien, were discharged. Last week Delia O'Brien saw Mrs. Held and said that she had loaned her watch to Miss Held, and that it had not been returned to her. Mrs. Held said that no one in the house knew anything about it. Then the girl went to the Yorkville Police Court and obtained first a summons and later a warrant for the arrest of Miss Held.

When the case was called yesterday, the complainant said that Miss Held had no watch and had borrowed hers, carrying it continually for more than two months. When the complainant was going away, she asked the return of her watch and Miss Held said it was lost. Della Coln, who was cook for the Helds while the complainant was housemaid, testified that she had seen Miss Held carrying Delia O'Brien's watch. She broke down under cross-examination and contradicted her first statement. Miss Held denied absolutely everything advanced by the two Delias, except the statement that Delia O'Brien had a watch. Miss Held said that her mother had often found the watch in question lying about the rooms and had warned the girl that if she were not more careful she would lose it.

NO ONE WANTS THIS BABY.

Infant Introduced by a Note Written Before Its Birth.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart, a professional nurse of 150 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, called upon Chief Clerk Short of the Department of Charities yesterday with an infant a day old, which she asked him to take care of.

The infant was given to her, she said, by a woman whom she had just met. Mrs. Stewart handed the following note to the Chief Clerk:

"Mr. Short: This is a deserving charity case, this infant being an orphan without any prospects of being cared for. I therefore send nurse with it to you for commitment in Flatbush. Respectfully,

"J. A. COX, M. D.,
"160 South Portland Av."

Although the child was only a day old, the physician's note, the woman said, had been written a week before, in anticipation of the birth.

Mr. Short refused to take the infant. He also said he would make an investigation.

Dr. Cox was reported yesterday as being in the Adirondacks, but Mrs. Cox said he wrote the note to oblige the mother.

MR. WETMORE MUST PAY.

Judge Stover Sees No Reason for a Reduction of Alimony.

William B. Wetmore's expensive habits have prompted him to ask Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, to reduce the amount of alimony—$6,000 a year—that he is compelled to pay his wife.

When Mrs. Wetmore obtained her decree Mr. Wetmore had an estate of $200,000 and the income from $100,000 that was held in trust for him.

In denying Mr. Wetmore's petition, Justice Stover says that Mr. Wetmore has been living without the jurisdiction of the court to defeat the purpose of the court's order directing the payment of alimony. No attempt has been made by him to pay any portion of the award made for the support of his wife and children, but whatever has been received by them has been paid out of the trust estate. Mr. Wetmore was given leave to renew the application when he has paid all arrears of alimony and costs.

People Going Abroad.

Among the passengers booked for to-day's outgoing fleet are the following:

The American Line Steamship St. Paul, for Southampton—B. F. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ballantine, F. H. Cottier, Dr. J. Stewart Doubleday, Chauncey H. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Benjamin Seaward, and Frederic Winthrop.

White Star Line Steamship Germanic, for Liverpool—J. E. Barras, Herbert Fawsett, W. H. Lewis, J. S. Wetmore, G. Whitehead, R. M. Moore, and the Right Rev. Archbishop Rewood.

Red Star Line Steamship Southwark, for Antwerp—Dr. G. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market stood severe tests today. The disposition of Wall Street to believe that further reactions were also found manifestation in an active selling movement at the opening of business. Nearly every conspicuous stock on the list was under pressure. Many of them yielded, but only for a little while and not to any material extent.

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The net results of the day's business were encouraging in the extreme. The reactionary tendency manifested on Monday and continued this morning was not only wholly swept aside by the development of a naturally buoyant market, but, with one or two exceptions, every noteworthy change in prices for the day showed an advance.

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Wall Street's professional talent has been disappointed. The reaction sought, hoped for, and worked for turned out to be insignificant; chief of its results was the selling of stocks short. The short interest in the market has for some time past been larger than popular estimates have rated it. In some stocks, especially in one or two of the Western railroad stocks, this short interest has been consequential to a point where it really has been more influential than anything else in affecting the market's course. On the recent rise in quotations the short interest was undoubtedly considerably reduced, but in the more recent general anticipation of a sharp reaction throughout the whole market there has been a renewal and extension of shorts to an extent where to-day they are probably larger than at any time lately.

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Commission brokers are becoming more conspicuous in the market. This is not generally because they have been soliciting orders, but in many cases their activity is really against their own advice to customers. They represent a public, however, very materially changed in its temper. There is a new cheerfulness in every business quarter—new confidence, a new disposition to assume normal business responsibilities. And these changes to better spirits are factors of consequence which sweep aside the ultra conservative counsels of commission brokers who feel that a waiting policy for some time to come is a part of prudence. What is of most account in this connection is that the customers who have been ignoring the advice to wait have also been making profits.

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Nobody in Wall Street to-day even affected to have any particular interest in the new local Bryan hippodrome. All that sensitiveness which had to do with political apprehensions has wholly disappeared.

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The hardening tendency in the exchange market is no longer a bugaboo. Wall Street is persuaded that we have not yet by any means seen the end of gold imports. What is of especial interest, as bearing on the exchange situation, appears in the fact that London has, during the past week, been buying stocks here, and two or three stocks on an important scale.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..1	N. J. Central 1
Chi., Bur. & Q.....1¼	Norf. & West., all in. pd.... ½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.. ½	Pacific Mail ..... ½
Chic. R. I. & Pacific.1	P. & R., 3d in. pd..1½
Consol. Gas.....1	Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis 1½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.1½	Pullman Car 1
Louis. & Nash.....1½	Texas Pac. ..... ½
Manhattan 1½	U. S. Leather pf..... ½
Met. Traction ..... ½	West. Union Tel..... ½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.4	Wheel. & L. E. pf.. ¾
Minn. Iron 1	
Mo. Pacific ..... ¾	

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco 1½	Iowa Central ..... ⅝
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. ½
Can. Pacific 1	Ore., S. L. & U. Nor., all in. pd....1
Ches. & Ohio ..... ⅝	
Ill. Steel Co. ..... ⅝	

Net changes in bond quotations at 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ches. & O. con. 5s.1½	C. & R'd'g 2d pf. inc., 3d in. pd...1¾
Chi. & Erie 1st....1¼	P. & R'd'g 3d pf. inc., 3d in. pd...1⅜
Cleve., L. & Wheel. 1st 2	St. L. & S. F. 2d, class c.....1
Del. & Hudson 1st, Penn. Division ...1½	St. Paul 1st, Min. Pt. Div. 3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div. 2¼
Iron Mt. gen'l 5s ...1	Va., Mid. gen'l gtd., stamped 2
Louis. & Nash. con..1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...1½
Morris & Essex 1st.1½	
Ore., S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....1	
P. & R'd'g 1st pf. inc., 3d in. pd..1⅝	

DECLINED.

Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s 1½	Det. Gas Co. 5s.....1½
	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.3

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 4@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money is offered with freedom, but the demand does not keep pace with the supply. With the lower rates for call loans borrowers look forward to greater ease in quotations, and are not willing to make loans, except for very short periods at present rate of 6 per cent. Inquiry for commercial paper is better daily, and sales are made at 7 per cent. for prime indorsed bills receivable and 8@10 per cent. for other kinds of choice paper.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $90,318,146; balances, 5,300,241; Sub-Treasury debit balance, 135,068.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. There was a fairly good inquiry, but only a moderate volume of bills was offering. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅝@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80⅛@$4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The only change was an advance of ⅛ in the fours of 1907, registered. The sales were $65,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 117¾@117⅞, and $10,000 fives, coupon, at 111⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	98	..
4s, r., 1907	107⅝	108
4s, c., 1907	108½	109½
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	117	117¾
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111⅝
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1937	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 14¼; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 31½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96⅜; St. Paul, ⅝, to 75½; New-York Central, ⅝, to 95½; Reading, ⅝, to 9½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 43¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 59¾. British consols were firm at 100¼ for money and 100½ for the account.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week just ended were valued at $8,506,717, against $7,544,921 in the preceding week, and $5,912,627 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 were $276,854,065, against $253,330,542 in the corresponding period of last year.

BUOYANCY IS NATURAL.

F. M. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co. said yesterday, regarding the market:

"Everything points to higher prices. Stocks go up in the face of all sorts of opposition from the professional bear contingent. Nothing seems able to stop the upward swing of the market, and when stocks get going like this there is no use in standing out against them. Traders in the 'room' are all skeptical. They don't believe in the advance. They are not at all anxious to buy stocks even on good news, and they are ready to sell on every prospect of a decline. But in spite of this feeling, prices continue to move upward with hardly a halt.

"On account of this inherent strength of the market, coupled with the greatly improved conditions of business and the increase in public confidence, I believe in much higher prices. The short interest is daily growing smaller, and the long side is daily growing larger. When there is a reaction it will not be a little one. There will be a great lot of stock thrown on the market, and there will be substantial profits for the shorts. But it does not look to me as though the time for that reaction has come yet. The market seems much too strong and much too sure to permit prices to go off very much."

A SURPRISE FOR THE BEARS.

The August statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, issued yesterday, proved to be a sad disappointment to the bears. For a long time past the Boston wires have been kept hot with tales of bad business for the road and prophecies of big decreases in earnings.

So persistent were the manufacturers of these rumors, and so willing were the bears to accept the prospect of a decline in Granger stocks, that by dint of hard work and heavy selling Burlington was pressed down a few points.

When the statement did make its appearance yesterday, there was a rush to cover on the part of the shorts, and the sellers turned buyers to such an extent that the stock at the close of the market had recovered the decline, which represented several days' work on the part of the bears.

The company's statement showed a decrease in gross earnings, as compared with August, 1895, of $117,880—which of itself is not very bullish. But there was a decrease in operating expenses of $91,665, which brought the decrease in net earnings down to only $26,215. This was very much below the figures which had been predicted by the Boston calamity howlers.

A decrease in the gross was to be expected, for Burlington, of course, was somewhat affected by the reductions in rates during August. But the decrease in operating expenses was not looked for. The percentage of expenses to gross earnings decreased nearly 7 per cent. from that shown in the July statement, and almost as much from that of August of last year. The statement for August, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is, in its tabulated form, as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings.	$3,114,267	$3,232,147	Dec.$117,880
Op. expenses...	1,793,616	1,885,281	Dec. 91,665
Net earnings.	$1,320,651	$1,346,866	Dec. $26,215
Charges	880,000	772,954	Inc.. 7,046
Surplus	$440,651	$573,912	Dec. $33,261
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings.	$21,459,735	$20,552,797	Inc..$906,938
Op. expenses...	14,168,682	13,650,324	Inc.. 518,358
Net earnings.	$7,291,053	$6,902,473	Inc..$388,580
Charges	7,040,000	6,983,636	Inc.. 56,364
Surplus	$251,053	*$81,163	Inc..$332,216
*Deficit.			

A CONVERT.

An active trader who has been quite bearish since the Chicago Convention on account of his fear that Bryan might succeed has finally concluded Bryan will be defeated, and accordingly has changed from the bear to the bull side. His purchases to-day were credited with starting the advance in Burlington and Quincy.

OF SECONDARY ACCOUNT.

Woerishoffer & Co. say: "Foreign exchange is higher, but, in view of the large amount of gold already received and the generally brighter outlook financially and politically, the question of foreign exchange, and the condition of the gold reserve are treated as matters of secondary concern. People with money who have been in hiding on account of fear are beginning to inquire about prices of securities."

TOBACCO TRUST PLANS.

In its summary of financial news yesterday The New-York News Bureau said:

"At the next meeting of the Directors of the American Tobacco Company the whole or partial retirement of the existing dividend scrip will probably be the leading feature of discussion. It is thought that a cash dividend on the common stock, in addition to the interest on the scrip, will be declared, or that the scrip will be retired, partly in cash and partly in common stock. This the company has the option to do. Some Directors are said to be in favor of retiring the scrip wholly, even if such a course would necessitate the borrowing of money. Those who advocate such action are said to be the older members of the board, while the younger ones urge the expediency of greater conservatism, claiming that the exigencies of business imperatively demand the husbanding of resources. It is generally conceded by a majority of the members of the board, however, that the necessity of holding on to money that existed three months ago does not exist now, and so something at least better than the mere paying of interest on the scrip may be expected.

"It is a matter of history that the scrip has been a 'ghost in the cupboard' and an element of discord ever since it was proposed, the older Directors being opposed to it at the start. The officers of the company claim that the assets of the company have been so increased by the purchase of well-paying plants, for cash and stock, as to justify the expansion of its capital stock. The scrip probably represents the cash paid for newly acquired plants, and if allowed to stand would come in as a sort of 6 per cent. second preferred stock. The scrip is held mostly by insiders.

"The company has bought no plants lately, and it is believed that the Liggett & Meyers works of St. Louis are the only ones they desire to secure. It is claimed that the company's business is better this year than last, as it is now making money on the ping business, which a year ago it was conducting at a loss."

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Conspicuous traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were:

Sugar Trust: Buyers—Lapsley & Co., Kohn & Co., Tilghman, Rowland & Co., E. C. Benedict & Co. Sellers—Hopkins Brothers, T. W. Myers, Content & Co., Rolston & Bass, J. Kirkner.

St. Paul: Buyers—Sheldon & Co., Wasserman Brothers, Weaver, Harris & Co., J. M. Shaw, Jones & Maury, J. Goodchild, H. J. Nicholas, Kohn & Co., Reed & Pearsons, Amory, Worden & Co. Sellers—J. M. Noyes & Co., Content & Co., H. Coolidge, T. W. Myers & Co., G. H. Bend.

Burlington and Quincy: Buyers—E. La Montagne, Weaver, Harris & Co., Toler & Halsey, J. Wallace, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., W. L. Stow. Sellers—H. Content & Co., Price & McCormick.

Reading: Buyers—Amory, Worden & Co., Hollins & Co., Clews & Co., J. H. Griesel, Moore & Schley, Halle & Stieglitz. Sellers—Noble & Mestre, Tillinghast & Co., Toler & Halsey.

Louisville and Nashville: Buyers—Lapsley & Co., Harris & Fuller, Halle & Stieglitz, E. B. Cuthbert & Co. Sellers—Boody, McLellan & Co.

Tobacco: Buyers—A. K. Chapin, D. Henry, Arnold, Leo & Co., Imbrie & Co. Sellers—Van Emburgh & Atterbury, F. H. Palmer, W. D. Hatch.

Illinois Steel: Buyers—Woerishoffer & Co. Sellers—De Cordova & Co.

Rock Island: Buyers—Weaver, Harris & Co.

Southern Railway Preferred: Buyers—Halstead & Hodges. Sellers—J. M. Leopold & Co., D. W. Gilbert.

Manhattan: Buyers—Wasserman Brothers, De Cordova & Co.

Wheeling and Lake Erie: Buyers—Douglas & Jones, Quincey & Co., C. K. Randall. Leather preferred: Buyer—T. C. Buck.

WALL STREET TALK.

One reason quoted for the slight rise in exchange rates is that large remittances are to be made from here to England and to Germany on account of interest in dividends due on Oct. 1 to the foreign owners of American securities. The influence of this item will be offset quickly by the continuing wholesale shipments of American products abroad.

***

One London banking house has bought here and had shipped over the ocean within the last fortnight over 25,000 shares of Reading stock. Other large foreign purchases of the same stock are reported.

***

The fact that George J. Gould is indisposed to assume any new business responsibilities is being made plain to people who are trying to induce him to join them in enterprises where they figure out big profits.

***

Charles Yerkes of Chicago is planning to spend much of his time hereafter in New-York. He has Eastern schemes independent of street railway projects.

***

In private banking circles it is believed that there will soon be substantial opportunities for bringing out new industrial enterprises.

***

Russell Sage denies that he is fighting what some people are pleased to call the Coal Trust.

***

Southern iron manufacturers are more cheerful than they have been. Many of the most important furnaces have sold their product for several months ahead.

***

One of the most encouraging features of business on the Stock Exchange appears in the broadening of the bond market.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 66@66¼. There were sales of 11,000 ounces at 66¼c, an advance of ¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50½@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,405,551.34 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,405 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,395 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1863:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,639,548
Imports for same period.	50,009,083
Net exports	$630,465
Net exports to date, 1895	44,781,059
Net exports to date, 1894	66,159,439
Net exports to date, 1893	12,984,187

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	180
Am. Exchange	165	Mercantile	195
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	150
Central National	120	Merchants' Exchange	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	National Union	190
Columbia	175	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	195	New-York	215
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
Fourth National	160	Republic	135
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	170
German-American	195	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	160
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Importers & Traders'	515	Third National	100
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	112
Market & Fulton	200		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Interest due Oct. 1 on the Richmond and Danville debenture mortgage 5 per cent. bonds; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company's second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay the coupon of the Missouri, Kansas and Eastern Railway Company maturing Oct. 1, 1896, on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the first-named company.

—Coupons from the Illinois Steel Company noncontrovertible debenture bonds and Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Nov. 2. Transfer books close Oct. 3 and reopen Oct. 12.

—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company due Oct. 1 will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.06
Belcher	.46	.51
Best & Belcher	.80	*.85
Bodie Consolidated	*.60	.61
Bulwer	*.40	.38
Challar	1.95	2.00
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Crown Point	.45	.46
Gould & Curry	.42	*.44
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.35
Mexican	.45	.45
Mono	*.20	.19
Ophir	.82	.85
Potosi	*.71	*.74
Savage	.47	*.49
Sierra Nevada	.60	.64
Union Consolidated	.50	.54
Utah	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.27	.29

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 29.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.58	.58
Argentum	.49	.49
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.11½	.12
Elkton	1.40	1.41
Gibson	.49	.49
Golden Fleece	1.04	1.02
Isabella	.41	.41
Jefferson	.15	.15
Mount Rosa	.18	.17
Pharmacist	.10¼	.10½
Portland	1.37	1.37
Union	.51	.52
Work	.08	.08

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	52	Adams Express	144	145	143¾	143¾	..
13	14	100	American Cotton Oil	13	13	13	13	— ¼
48	50	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
..	..	100	Am. Dist. Telegraph	39	39	39	39	..
..	..	300	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	..
5⅞	6	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	..
16½	17	20	*Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	112⅜	111⅛	112	+ ¼
112	112⅛	26,802	*Am. Sug. Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	..
90⅝	100⅝	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	*90	..
90	91	22	American Tobacco	62½	62½	61½	61⅝	— ⅛
61½	61⅝	11,100	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	4,270	A., T. & S. F. pf	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¼
20	20⅛	4,371	*Bay State Gas	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13	13⅜	510	*Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
20½	22	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	89	89	89	89	..
90	94	40	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	17	17	17	17	—2
16	25	100	Canada Southern	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅝
46½	47	300	Canadian Pacific	57	57	57	57	—1
57	..	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
15⅛	15½	1,235	Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	..
156	160	1	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	68½	71	68⅝	70¼	+1¼
70¼	70¼	35,153	Chicago Gas, t. r.	62¼	63	62¼	62½	..
62⅝	62¾	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70⅞	72	70½	71⅝	+ ½
71⅝	71¾	35,240	†Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	130	130	130	130	..
..	..	10	†Ch., Mil. & S. P. pf	126	126	126	126	..
125½	126½	100	Chic. & Northwestern	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅜	..
99¼	99½	365	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	61¼	63¼	61¼	63¼	+1
63	63⅛	7,220	Chicago Stock Yards	93¼	93½	93½	93¾	..
..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	..
26¾	27¼	130	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	75	75	75	75	..
..	..	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	21⅜	20	21	+ ¼
20⅜	21	1,510	Col., H. Val & Tol.	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅝
15⅜	16	500	Consolidated Gas Co	147½	148½	147½	148½	+1
148	149	445	Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ¼
124	124½	239	Del., Lack. & Western	153½	153½	153½	153½	..
154	160	400	Denver & R. G. pf	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	— ⅜
43	43½	200	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	12¼	12¼	12	12	+1½
12	12½	820	Erie	14	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
14½	14½	1,710	General Electric	28½	29	28⅛	28¾	+ ¼
28½	28⅝	2,500	Illinois Central	92	92	90½	91	..
90½	92	95	Illinois Steel Co	45½	46	45	45	—1
43	46¼	1,310	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅜
7	7½	700	Laclede Gas	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¼
25	25½	910	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¾
146¾	147½	430	Lake Shore	146¾	147	146¾	147	..
42½	42⅝	13,854	Louisville & Nashville	41⅞	43¼	41⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	Louis., N. A. & C. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
88⅞	89	8,070	Manhattan Con	88½	89¼	88½	89	+1½
98½	99½	300	*Metropolitan Traction	99½	99½	99	99	+ ½
68½	75	15	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	..
42	47	105	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	43	43	43	43	..
53	58	100	Minnesota Iron	55	55	55	55	+1
10¾	11¼	220	Missouri, Kan. & Tex	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
24	24½	990	M., K. & T. pf	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
21⅛	21⅜	1,430	Missouri Pacific	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+ ⅝
..	..	90	Morris & Essex	156¾	157½	156¾	157½	..
103¾	104	1,346	New-Jersey Central	103	104	102¾	104	+1
92¾	93¼	67	New-York Central	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93¼	..
11	12	100	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
8⅝	8¾	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22¾	23	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
9¾	10	300	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4¾	5	2,050	North American	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	775	North. Pac., all in. pd.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,522	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	21	21¼	21	21½	+ ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	1,310	Ontario & Western	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ¼
18	25	200	O. R. & N., all in pd.	18	18	18	18	..
14	16½	100	O. S. L. & U. N. all in pd.	15	15	15	15	—1
20¼	20⅝	1,725	Pacific Mail	19⅝	21	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
19	19¼	43,640	P. & R., 3d in. pd.	17⅝	19⅜	17⅝	19⅛	+1⅛
13	13⅛	540	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+1¼
147	149	300	Pull. Palace Car Co	147	147	147	147	+1
3⅜	4	300	St. L. Southwestern	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
9	9¼	400	St. L. Southwest. pf	9	9	9	9	..
38½	39	400	St. Paul & Omaha	38⅛	39	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
105	..	50	*Standard Gas pf	105	105	105	105	..
15	16	100	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	..
8⅞	9	2,449	Southern Railway	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
24	24⅛	4,335	Southern Railway pf	23¼	24⅜	23	24	+ ⅛
22¾	23	3,355	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22½	23¼	22⅛	22¾	— ⅛
7½	7¾	815	Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	1,370	Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	5	620	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18½	19½	200	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
58⅞	59¼	1,597	*U. S. Leather pf	58½	59¾	58½	59	+ ⅝
16½	17½	1	United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
15¼	15⅝	910	Wabash pf	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	..
83¾	84	965	Western Union Tel.	83⅜	84½	83¼	84	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	4,125	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅛	6¼	6	6	..
25½	28	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	26½	27¾	26½	27¾	+ ¾
Total.....		243,067						

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

66	66¼	11,000	Bullion certs.....	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼

Mining.

..	..	2,000	Brunswick Mining.....	.25	.25	.25	.25	..

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
4,000 ..... 65½
1,000 ..... 65⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 69¾
At., T. & S F gen 4s
15,000 77
10,000 ..... 77⅛
10,000 ..... 77¼
1,000 ..... 77⅜
500 ..... 77¼
6,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 ..... 77½
Adjustment 4s
10,000 36
10,000 ..... 36½
33,000 ..... 36¾
5,000 ..... 36⅞
30,000 ..... 36½
2,000 ..... 36⅜
26,000 ..... 36¾
5,000 ..... 36⅞
10,000 37
10,000 ..... 36⅝
10,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36¾
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 82½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
10,000 ..... 73½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
13,000 105
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000 97
Bur, C R & N 1st, collat trust 5s
3,000 ..... 102¼
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 ..... 107½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
2,000 ..... 99½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
10,000s20F 107
4,000 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 71¼
C, B & Q Cons 7s
2,000s20F 114
1,000 114
9,000 115
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 95
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 97
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000s20F 107¾
6,000 108
2,000 ..... 108¼
5,000s20F 108¼
Chi & N P 1st, Tr Co cts
10,000 41
5,000 ..... 40¾
12,000 41
Chi & N W Cons 7s
2,000 135
25-year deb 5s
10,000 105
Chi & N W S F 5s, reg'd
5,000 ..... 108½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000 ..... 100¼
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st
1,000 ..... 105½
Col. H V & T G M 6s
1,000 ..... 83¾
Del & Hud 1st, Penn Div
1,000 ..... 137½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
2,000 69
2,000 ..... 69½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 90
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ..... 88½
1,000 88
5,000 89
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
10,000 93
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 78
Sales .....

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 91½
Lehigh V Term 5s, reg'd
4,000 108
Long Isl Ferry 4½s
5,000 89
Louis & Nash Cons
3,000 ..... 105¼
Louis & Nash 5s
5,000 ..... 92½
L & N, N O & M 2d
7,000s3 ..... 99½
Unified gold 4s
15,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73⅝
5,000 ..... 73⅝
L, N A & C Cons
1,000 ..... 75¼
6,000 75
10,000s3 75
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 117¼
2,000 ..... 117½
6,000 118
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
2,000 109
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mil Div
1,000 125
Mineral Point Div
10,000 105
Minn & St L con 5s
3,000 99
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 91
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 81
2,000 ..... 81¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 54⅜
15,000 55
15,000 ..... 54⅜
1,000 55
4,000 ..... 54⅞
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 64
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000 .....

New-York, report closing quotations received from F. H. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	..	3½	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1⅝	1¾	1½	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	206½	207	206	206½
Erie	57¾	58	58	..
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	90	..	90½	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8½	8½	8	..
Dominion Coal pf	..	..	65	..
General Electric pf	65	70	..	..
Illinois Steel	45½	46¼	45¾	46½
Lanson Store Service	15	17	18	..
Reece Button Hole	19¾	20	19¾	20
Westingh'se Elect. 1st pf.	40½	..	40½	..
Bay State Gas	6¾	7	6¾	7
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	204	..	203	205
Boston & Maine	158	158½	158	158¾
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	93	..	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	98½	100	98	100
Fitchburg pf	92	93½	93¼	94
Flint & P. M. pf	32	35	..	..
Maine Central	130	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	170	169	170
N. Y. Lake E. pf	..	70	..	..
Old Colony	171½	..	170	172
West End	69	70	68¼	68¾
West End pf	..	..	89	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Alloues	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	18	19	18	..
Boston & Montana	90¾	90½	89	89¼
Butte & Boston	2¾	..	..	3½
Calumet & Hecla	310	..	310	..
Centennial	..	..	2¼	2¾
Franklin	8½	11	11	12
Gold Coin	2⅝	3¼	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	13¾	14	13¼	13¾
Merced	8	8½	..	8½
Osceola	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Pioneer	6	6¼	6⅝	7
Quincy	110	..	..	110
Tamarack	85	89	83	..
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	12	12¼
Wolverine	7	..	7¼	7½
***BONDS.**				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	..	..	106
Cons. R. of Vt 1st 5s	50	..	50	..
Eastern 1st 5s	119	..	..	..
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	..	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	70	..	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	80	..	..	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	65	66	64½	66
Mexican C. 1st inc	17½	..	..	..
Mexican C. 2d inc	7¾	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	115	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	110	..	..	..
Rutland 1st 6s	99½	..	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	105	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	..	76	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	65	61	65
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The local market was dull and strong. Opening prices were about the same as last night's closing, but a gradual improvement set in. The feature of the day was Electric Storage Battery stocks. The common advanced from 28¾ to 30, and the preferred from 30¾ to 31¼. Natural Gas Improvement on small sales advanced ½, to 68¼. The other specialties were unchanged. In the traction stocks, Philadelphia gained ⅜, Union ⅛, and Erie & Pittsburg fours ½. The general market closed firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	¼	1	½	⅝
Baltimore Traction	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Cambria	41½	43	41	43
Choctaw	6⅝	7	6⅜	6½
Con. Traction stock	..	22½	21	25
Electric Storage	29¾	30	28⅞	29
Electric Storage pf	32½	33	31	32
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	..	¼	½
Hestonville	48⅜	..	48	..
Hestonville pf	56	60	..	59¼
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf	48	..	48	17
Indianapolis	16	18	16	..
Ins. Co. of N. A	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
Lehigh Navigation	41½	42	41½	42
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30	29¾	30¼
Metropolitan Traction	98½	99	98½	99
Northern Pacific	13¾	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Northern Pacific pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅝
Pennsylvania	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
Penn. L. H. & Bowers	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
Penn. L. H. & Power pf	20⅜	20¾	20¾	20⅞
Pennsylvania Steel	27½	30	..	..
Philadelphia Traction	63¾	63⅞	63½	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	9½	9 9-16	9	9 1-16
Rochester Railway	16	..	16	..
Union Trac., $10 paid	10¾	11	10¾	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J	234½	..	234¼	..
United Gas Imp	68¼	68⅝	68	68¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2¾
Welsbach	44	44½	44	44⅝
Welsbach of Cincinnati	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	22	24	..	..
Welsbach Com. pf	60	..	..	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	69	..	69	..
N. J. Con. 5s	84¾	85	84¾	85
Newark Pass. 5s	100	100½	99¾	100
People's Trac. 5s	91¼	91½	91	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent	67¼	67½	67	67¼

THREE INSPECTORS UNDER BAIL

The Efforts to Fix Responsibility for the Madison Avenue Disaster.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department yesterday advised Coroner Fitzpatrick to cause the arrest of Inspectors Walsh, Thain, and Vix, as being responsible for the Madison Avenue flat house disaster last Saturday. In a letter sent later to the Coroner, Mr. Constable said:

"John Thain has been discharged, because, from investigation already made, it appears he was grossly negligent in the performance of his duties regarding the inspection of said premises. Thomas C. Walsh and George Vix have been suspended without pay, pending investigation by this department in relation to their culpability."

The three Inspectors were called to the Building Department yesterday morning, and sent under escort to the Coroners' office, where they were each released after giving bail in $1,000 each. The District Attorney's office was informed of the charges against them.

Antonio D'Andrea, one of the three D'Andrea brothers, said to have constructed the foundation, went to the Coroners' office yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his attorney, and gave himself up. He was the one who took the contract. T. H. Hawkins, the agent for the property, and Mrs. Rogers, the owner, have sent notice that they will appear when wanted. In the building specifications, Hawkins appears as the architect and the superintendent of construction. The Coroner intends to have Hawkins arraigned before him to-day and placed under bail.

Mayor Strong said yesterday, in regard to Mr. Constable's complaint that the refusal to appropriate sufficient money was responsible for the defective work of his department: "There is only one thing for Mr. Constable to do. Let him resign. He ought to have got out six months ago. He knew nine months ago what money he was going to have to carry on his work, and he knew just what this work was to consist of. Now, if he couldn't do the work, he certainly ought to have got out. That's what I would have done."

NAILMAKERS CONFER.

Will Not Increase Output Until the Presidential Election at Least.

The National Cut and Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association held a conference yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf, to decide upon prices and the output for October. The members said that it was proposed to use up the present stock before making many more nails. Builders were not using nearly so many as they did three years ago.

It was stated that the business had felt the depression of hard times, and no improvement was looked for till after the Presidential election.

Firms represented were:

The Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va.; La Belle Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va.; Laughlin & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; the Mahoney Iron Company, Youngstown, Ohio; the Belfont Iron Company, Ironton, Ohio; E. & G. Brooke, Birdsville, Penn.; Van Allen & Co., Northumberland, Penn.; the Chesapeake Nail Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; the Allentown Iron and Steel Company, Sharon, Penn.; the Mount Hope Iron and Nail Company, Somerset, Mass.; the Cumberland Iron and Nail Company, Bridgeton, N. J.; the Old Dominion Company, Richmond, Va.; the Ellis & Lessing Steel and Iron Company, Pottstown, Penn.; the Newtown Iron Company, Ashland, Ky.; the Lakeside Nail Works, Chicago, Ill. The conference will be continued to-day.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y. Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St. H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on **OCTOBER 9TH, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Oregon Short Line
and Utah Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, THE COUPONS DUE OCTOBER 1, 1896, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH, FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT TRUST FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE ON PRESENTATION OF SAID COUPONS AT THE OFFICE OF THE **UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,** OR AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, NO. 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN J. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.

Directors,

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. L. Cross,	R. B. Handolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
6% Sinking Fund Subsidy Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1896.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1896, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and seven Sinking Fund Subsidy 6 per cent. Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

604	950	1389	1755	2047	2594
623	993	1404	1773	2061	2602
625	1058	1431	1782	2066	2652
633	1066	1443	1785	2079	2679
634	1081	1449	1800	2094	2687
697	1095	1454	1807	2189	2737
711	1115	1501	1813	2202	2758
802	1149	1528	1848	2204	2760
805	1157	1574	1880	2206	2808
845	1175	1610	1886	2210	2823
860	1190	1612	1898	2277	2837
886	1263	1649	1899	2301	2868
897	1268	1673	1926	2305	2889
900	1280	1701	1939	2348	2903
910	1295	1708	1942	2401	2914
920	1338	1711	1993	2414	2921
924	1338	1731	1994	2573	2936
930	1373	1735	2024	2578	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 26, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

JOHN ADAMS, Treasurer Pro Tem.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co.

First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Currency Bonds, due October 1, 1896.

The Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company has arranged for the extension of the time of payment of the principal of the above bonds for one year from October 1st, 1896, to October 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, such principal and interest to be paid in gold coin. The payment of the principal and interest of the bonds so extended will be guaranteed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Lessee of the property of this company, on presentation to it of the bonds for stamping at its office, No. 214 Broadway, and coupon sheets will then be delivered.

Bondholders not assenting to such extension can receive, on and after October 1st, 1896, principal and accrued interest upon application at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and surrender of bonds and coupons.

New-York, September 24, 1896.

EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
Treasurer Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a **BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE** to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 51 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman, 54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR, 18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE, 45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

3d Ave. R. R. Rights
DEALT IN BY
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
37 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
208 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th day of October next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1896, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, September 24th, 1896.

A dividend of fifty cents per share will be paid on the second day of November next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the Transfer books.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of October, and reopened on the 12th day of October, 1896. W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTIBLE Debenture Bonds.

Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing October 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 1, until which date Transfer Books will be closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, Sept. 29, 1896.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY CO. COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 15th October, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Coupons, due October 1st, 1896, from the Pacific Extension Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

first mortgage coupons due 1st October, 1896, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21
Cotton, middling	8 7-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10⅝
Minnesota patent flour	$3.95
Lard, prime	4.12½
Molasses, O. K., prime	20
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	8.00
Beef, hams	16.00
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	4½
Lead	2.77½
Copper	10.70

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 65¾@67¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¼@65c; No. 2 red, 67½@69⅝c; No. 2 corn, 21¼@22c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, 32c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@75½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.05@$6.10; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.20@$3.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.45; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	70¾	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
October	70⅝	71¼	70¼	71¼
November	..	..	..	71⅝
December	72½	73¼	72⅛	72⅝
May	75½	75⅞	75	75

CORN.

September	..	..	..	27
October	27½	27¼	27½	27
December	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
May	31	31⅛	31	31

OATS.

September	..	..	..	20¾
October	..	..	..	21
December	22	22	22	22

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Sept.	66¼@66⅜	67⅛@..	65⅜@..	65⅞@..
Dec.	66⅜@67⅛	67⅝@..	66¼@..	66¼@66⅝
May	70⅝@70¾	71 @..	69⅝@..	69⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Sept.	21½@..	21¾@..	21⅜@..	21½@..
Oct.	21½@..	21¾@..	21⅜@..	21½@..
Dec.	22⅝@..	22¾@..	22¼@..	22¼@22⅜
May	25⅝@25½	25¾@..	25⅜@..	25½@..
Oats No. 2—				
Sept.	14½@..	17 @..	16¼@..	16⅞@..
Oct.	16½@..	17 @..	16½@..	16⅝@..
Dec.	17⅝@..	17⅝@..	17⅜@..	17⅝@..
May	19⅜@19½	19⅝@19¾	19¼@19⅜	19⅜@19½
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$6.05	$6.05	$6.00	$6.00
Jan.	7.07½	7.07½	6.97½	7.00
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.72½
Jan.	4.12½	4.12½	4.07½	4.07½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.15	3.20	3.15	3.15
Jan.	3.50	3.52½	3.47½	3.47½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was not active, but developed quite decided weakness, closing at the lowest quotations of the day at a net decline of 1@1⅛c. Conviction that the market is governed by manipulative speculation is forcing itself upon the trade, and as a result dealings are much restricted, excepting on the part of professional traders, and even these operators are exercising caution. The world's exports the past week were 8,402,000 bushels, against 7,469,000 bushels the preceding week. The Russian exports reported were 2,024,000 bushels, against 1,584,000 bushels last week. Primary receipts were heavy at all points, and in two days have increased 884,000 bushels over last week. Exports have also increased, gaining from the principal ports 192,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible supply decreased 157,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and is 61,904,000 bushels. The European supplies increased 752,000 bushels, and are 44,544,000 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates an outturn of the winter crop at 450,000,000 bushels, and thinks that the acreage of new wheat will be as large as last year. It says that interior mills are unable to get supplies, and it is quite likely that they will be forced to mix Spring wheat with the Winter as they did last year. With the decline in wheat, exporters were able to fill a few orders, and shippers took 108,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, mainly private terms. A small lot was at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat, and of October. No. 2 red was quoted at 3@3¼c over December, free on board, afloat. December closed at 72¼c. No. 1 hard, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New-York, ¼c over December, free on board, afloat. Receipts at New-York, 80,000 bushels. Exports, 112,000 bushels. Receipts at Atlantic ports, 172,000 bushels. Exports, 408,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The bull market broke to-day and the prices dropped 1¼c. Minneapolis December wheat held 4c under Chicago in the main. December opened at 64c and advanced to 64¼c, top for the day. The decline carried the price to 63⅜c, and the close was 63⅜@63½c, against 64⅝@64¾c yesterday. May opened at 67⅛c, advanced to 67⅝c, and closed at 66⅝c, against 68¾c yesterday. Cash wheat, ¼c over December was paid for spot new No. 1 Northern. A rather large quantity of new No. 2 Northern was traded in at 1¼@1½c under new No. 1. On No. 3 new there was a wide variety of prices. Old No. 1 Northern changed hands at ½c over futures, with old No. 2 selling at ¾@1c under old No. 1. Receipts, 502 cars; shipments, 28 cars.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due October 1st on Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Debenture Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, and Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
26 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Cons. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$4,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
10 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. pref.
30 shs. Home Ins. Co.
34 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
33 shs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
50 shs. J. R. Montgomery Co.
11 shs. 9th National Bank.
6 shs. New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Place Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

New-York, Sept. 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and East River Ferry Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 80 Broad Street, October 1st, 1896, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 17th, 8 P. M., to Oct. 2d, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., SEPT. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Oct. 1, 1896, and then opened, for construction at this post of a hospital, including the plumbing, grappling, and heating of the same. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids or part thereof. Information furnished on application to M. F. HARMON, Lieutenant, Qr. M.

On track: Old No. 1 hard, 65¼c; new, 64¾c; old No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; new, 63¼c; old No. 2 Northern, 63c; new, 62c.

DULUTH, Sept. 29.—The wheat market fell off to-day. The receipts were fairly but not exceptionally large, and there was a good cash demand. Sales were 150,000 bushels. The market opened at 66c and sold down to 65¾c, rose to 66½c and fell off again to 65¼c, closing with that price bid. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 59¾@60¾c; rejected, 51¾@60¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; September, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; October, No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; December, No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c bid.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Whe

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

MEETING OF THE SOUTHWESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

A Number of Prominent Railway Presidents and Managers Confer in This City on Matters Affecting Traffic in the Southwest—The Question of Jurisdiction Between Mexican and American Points Informally Discussed.

There was a large representation of the membership of the Southwestern Traffic Association at the Holland House yesterday. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the general situation, and possibly taking action on two or three vexed questions. L. F. Day, Chairman of the association, presided.

One of the important questions considered was the advisability of the association's assuming jurisdiction of the traffic between Mexican and American points through Rio Grande gateways. Some of the Southwestern lines are strongly in favor of taking such action. There was an informal discussion of this matter, without any definite conclusion being reached.

The conference was attended by the following well-known railroad men: George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and International and Great Northern Railways; J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific; Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; S. W. Fordyce, President of the St. Louis Southwestern; E. H. Green, President of the Texas Midland Railway; B. F. Yoakum, Vice President of the St. Louis and San Francisco; President Rouse and Vice President Purdy of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, L. S. Thorne, Third Vice President of the Texas and Pacific; C. A. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific; President Mallory of the New-York and Texas Steamship Company, and General Agent Allen of the Cromwell Line.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN'S POLICY.

President Fink Says the Work of Improvement Will Continue.

Henry Fink, President of the reorganized Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, was asked yesterday whether the new management contemplated any important changes in the policy of that corporation. He replied: "I do not think there will be any change. We shall continue the policy of developing the country through which our lines run. It is a rich mineral country, particularly west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There are large deposits of iron, coal, and zinc. Coal and coke are produced in great quantities.

"There are about fifteen large blast furnaces along the line of our road. At present they are not all in operation, the condition of business not being favorable. The Norfolk and Western has endeavored to help those that are running by reducing its freight charges to a minimum. The others will have to wait until business improves.

"The new management will continue the improvements which were begun by the receivers. Much has already been done in the way of betterment, and the property is now in excellent physical condition. The policy of replacing the old light bridges with heavier structures will be continued. There is now in process of construction a very large office building in Roanoke, Va., and the general offices will be concentrated there. It will require some months yet to complete this building."

President Fink will proceed to Roanoke within a few days, and will make his headquarters in that city. He does not contemplate any important changes in the operating force at present.

OLD COLONY'S CONDITION.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Old Colony Railroad about forty stockholders were present. The stockholders authorized the issue of $3,000,000 bonds in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors, as in the year ensuing $2,000,000 6 per cent. bonds and other debts of the company amounting to $200,000 will mature.

The stockholders also approved an agreement for consolidation with the Fall River Railroad Company. The Old Colony owns substantially all the stock of this company, and all the bonds are owned by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The old Board of Directors was re-elected by 13,001 votes.

President Choate said with reference to the new issue of bonds voted by the stockholders, that of the authorized issue of $2,000,000 bonds last year, $750,000 was still held, as it had been deemed inadvisable to put the bonds out during the year. About $750,000 had been borrowed to take up bonds maturing. Of the three-million-dollar issue just voted, $2,400,000 would be used in taking up maturing bonds, and $600,000 would be expended for improvements. It is not anticipated that there will be any necessity for large expenditures in this direction much longer. With reference to the consolidation with the Fall River Railroad Company, Mr. Choate said: "The agreement provides that the Old Colony shall issue its 4 per cent. bonds in exchange for Fall River bonds, and shall take its stock for Fall River stock in proportion of one share of Old Colony for ten shares of Fall River Company. All but one share of this new issue will eventually come back into the treasury of the Old Colony Railroad, as it owns now all but eight or nine shares of the Fall River stock."

The Consolidated's Annual Report.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The annual report, or, as it is now called, "general statement," of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road was given out to-day. In it the business of the road is accounted for to June 30 last. The condition of the road, its earnings, expenditures, dividends paid, and amount of surplus have already been treated of in these dispatches from the general statement issued on Sept. 12. The assets of the road are shown to be $32,951,913.35.

The funded debt of the road is $4,300,000, and the debt of leased roads, interest paid by the New-Haven Road, $32,291,500, on which latter amount is paid an annual interest of $1,602,438. During the year the road carried 43,970,000 passengers earning revenues; passengers carried one mile, 780,474,424; average distance per passenger, 17.93; passenger earnings per mile, $11,114.69. Tons of freight earning revenue, 10,866,909; tons carried one mile, 847,107,629; haul of one-ton average, 77.95; freight earnings per mile, $9,405.80. Total mileage of trains earning revenues, 15,357,694. The road owns 681 locomotives, 1,588 passenger cars, and 12,557 cars in freight service.

Traveling Passenger Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—About 150 delegates are in—attendance at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, which began in the Southern Hotel at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mayor Walbridge delivered an address of welcome, and N. B. Warwick of Cincinnati responded on behalf of the association. The following officers were elected: President—F. H. Tristam, representing the Wabash Railroad at Pittsburg, Penn.; Vice President—George H. Gunnip, representing the Santa Fé at Cincinnati; Secretary and Treasurer—R. W. Landman, re-elected, Columbus, Ohio.

The next meeting will be held at Chicago at a date to be selected by the Executive Committee.

Western Freight-rate Cutting.

Western freight rates are still on the down grade. Additional reductions are announced by several of the roads. The most serious cut yet made is in the rates on packing-house products and dressed beef, the former going down to 8 cents per 100 pounds, and the latter to 10 cents per 100 pounds from Kansas City to St. Louis. These are flat rates locally from Chicago to St. Louis, and were made by the Wabash and Missouri Pacific Roads.

The Chicago and Alton has come forward with the announcement of an eight-cent proportional rate on live hogs from Kansas City to the Mississippi River. Several of the managers are at work to bring about a conference of the executive officers of the various roads to consider the advisability of reorganizing the Western Freight Association, to secure the maintenance of rates.

TO BE PLACED IN COMMISSION.

The Monitor Puritan to be Ready by Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The monitor Puritan, at the New-York Navy Yard, was to-day ordered to be completed and prepared for being placed in commission by Nov. 1. This is the last one of the modernized double-turreted ships of the low freeboard type to be made ready for active duty, the Miantonomoh, the Amphitrite, the Terror, and the Monadnock having been her predecessors. These vessels, which were associated with the so-called Roach scandals, though powerful and formidable, are of a type not found in foreign fleets. It is thought that Capt. Colby M. Chester or Capt. Charles J. Barclay will command the Puritan. Capt. Chester has not been to sea since 1888. Capt. Barclay will be promoted in a day or two, on account of the retirement to-morrow of Capt. James O'Kane. He is now Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy Yard.

Among the most important impending changes at the top of the naval list is that of Capt. Robley D. Evans of the battleship Indiana, who is expected to return to Washington in a week or two as a member of the Lighthouse Board. He was for years Secretary of the board and is naturally more familiar with the matters it controls than are other officers. He will take the position vacated by Capt. John R. Bartlett, who will be sent to sea.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, President of the War College, will relieve Capt. Evans on the Indiana. Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff will shortly succeed Capt. Merrill Miller, in command of the Raleigh. Capt. Francis A. Cook has been selected to command the Brooklyn when that vessel is ready for sea, and Capt. Robeson is ready for duty, being available for a big ship on account of his position near the head of the list. He now commands the Kittery Navy Yard.

CONDITION OF OUR INDIANS.

The Work of Educating and Civilizing Them Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has submitted his annual report. He says that with no outbreaks during the year the education and civilizing of the Indians has progressed, and the main effort now is and for years must be to get the Indian on his allotment so as to become self-supporting. The Indians are becoming adepts in handicrafts, and received last year in pay from the Government over $500,000 for work done. The Commissioner reviews the steps taken by Congress to extinguish the claim of the Ogden Land Company to the lands of the Senecas in New-York State. The question of the fishery rights of the Yakima Indians in the extreme Northwest is still troublesome, because of the infringements by the whites upon Indian rights, which have not been successfully protected.

Education of Indians has progressed rapidly in the Government and industrial training schools. There were enrolled in all schools 23,352 pupils. The Commissioner praises the work of the field matrons. He suggests that the commission appointed to treat with several tribes of Indians for their lands be continued, to clear up the work of making sales of land and the execution of deeds.

Nearly all the applications for Indians for exhibition purposes have been refused. The Commissioner lays stress upon the need of legislation restraining the sale of liquor in Indian reservations.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President has pardoned C. J. Griffith, convicted of illicit distilling in Virginia, and sentenced in April last to six months in jail and a fine of $100. The prison physician states that Griffith is in poor health and that longer imprisonment will endanger his life. On this account the pardon is granted.

The application of Arthur D. Andrews for pardon is denied. Andrews was convicted in California, in March, 1894, of depositing obscene letters in the mails, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Salvation Army Meetings Prohibited.

GREENPORT, Sept. 29.—President Allen of the Village Board of Trustees has ordered the discontinuance of the public religious services in the streets by the Salvation Army. It was said that storekeepers had complained that their business was being interfered with. Capt. Bertha Colpin of the Salvation Army made a canvass of all the stores, and says he was unable to find one merchant who objected to the services.

Suffolk County Fair Opens.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 29.—The forty-fourth annual exhibition of the Suffolk County Agricultural Association opened on the fair grounds in this village to-day. The fair will continue to-morrow, and will end on Thursday. The exhibits this year are better than in previous years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	5:55	Sun sets	5:44
Moon rises	11:25		

HIGH WATER SEPT. 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:32 A. M.	12:44 A. M.	2:33 A. M.
12:54 P. M.	1:14 P. M.	3:03 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alesia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 18
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 26
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Ems	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 22
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 28
Mississippi	London	Sept. 17
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 16
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 27
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Albano	Hamburg	Sept. 16
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 26
Finance	Colon	Sept. 24
Oevenum	Lisbon	Sept. 15
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 18

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Nacooche	Savannah	Sept. 29
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 18

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

Albano	Havre	Sept. 19
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 29
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 26
Persia	Hamburg	Sept. 21

SUNDAY, OCT. 4.

La Bourgogne	Havre	Sept. 26
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Elysia	Gibraltar	Sept. 20
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Sept. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Chalmette	Oct. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 1	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralehse	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 2	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 2	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Wind'rd Is.	30 Broadway.
Leona	Oct. 3	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 0 N. R.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Cherokee	Oct. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpt'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Pretoria	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Sept. 29.—Arrived.

Arrived.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Brae, Glasgow Sept. 18 and Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Kessler, Bremen Sept. 19 and Cherbourg 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Douglas, London Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Aloedene, (Br.,) Jones, Hamburg Sept. 8 with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & D. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New-Orleans Sept. 22, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:17 A. M. to-day.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Boothby, Glasgow Sept. 17 and Moville 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKenzie, Demerara Sept. 15, Barbados 17th, Antigua 20th, St. Kitts 22d, and St. Thomas 23d, with mdse. and passengers to A. K. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, Savanilla Sept. 10, Carthagena 18th, and Port Limon 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Him, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrell.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kasbek, (Br.,) Muir, Cardiff Sept. 13, in ballast to Edward Sohn. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Hankow, for Newcastle; West Indian, for Liverpool; Aurania, for Liverpool; Georgic, for Liverpool; Michigan, for London; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., southeast, half gale, foggy, and raining.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New-York Sept. 12 for Genoa, passed Gibraltar Sept. 24.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vierra, sld. from Huelva for New-York Sept. 23.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Santos for New-York Sept. 25.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, sld. from Naples for New-York Sept. 26.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS New-York, (Am.,) Capt. Passow, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 4:30 P. M. today.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Holliday, from New-York July 18, via St. Vincent, arr. at Algoa Bay Sept. 2.

SS Ben Bellido, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 4.

SS Mount Sirion, (Br.,) Capt. Ironside, from New-York Sept. 6, for Aden, &c., arr. at Algiers Sept. 23.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Oldfitch, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. at Santos Sept. 27.

SS Elm Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Iliff, from New-York Aug. 8, via St. Vincent, arr. at East London yesterday.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New-York Sept. 8, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to-day at 7:30 P. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Thuberi, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, for New-York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Sept. 18, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-1aw6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-1aw6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVINER, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-1aw6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE GARMO, LAWRENCE BROOKES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE BROOKES DE GARMO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. MAURICE L. SITTIG, LEWIS O. SNACKENBERG, JANE ELLA BROOKES WELSH, Executors. ROBINSON, BIDDLE & WARD, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap22-1aw6mW

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Maginnis, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6mW

LOCKLIN, CLAUDIUS C.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John T. Ryan, as executor, &c., Hannah E. Locklin, deceased; Jane M. Hill, as administratrix, &c., James Locklin, deceased; Jane M. Hill, John Hugh Locklin, Catharine Locklin, Mary Crowley, Julia Ann Harris, Harriett B. Locklin, Eliza J. Stivers, Harriett S. Skinner, Sarah B. Donaldson, Mary L. Dolliver, Harriett E. Taylor, John Locklin, Sarah A. Levinus, Carrie A. Dietz, Grace Archibald, George W. Levinus, Eliza L. Dobbs, Julia O. Dobbs, M. Virginia Catlin, Elizabeth J. Dobbs, Charles F. Dobbs, Robert T. Dobbs, and the American Surety Company of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CLAUDIUS C. LOCKLIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and the proceedings of Jane M. Hill, as administratrix, de bonis non, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS, Atty. for Adm'x, &c., 150 Broadway, N. Y. City. s9-1aw6mW

META, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 187 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City. ap29-1aw6mW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-1aw6mW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-1aw6mW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURINGTON, and LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New-York City. s30-1aw6mW

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED matter, &c., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe, per steamships named in our "Wednesday" list, specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe, Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Croatia, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Croatia";) at 10 AM for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Cuba, Colon and Natal, per steamship Matin, (letters must be directed "per Matin";) at 1 PM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Curaçao must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Sobralense.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Progreso, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. $1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. $1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. $5 at 6:30